The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Mr. Gladstone at the Head of the British Ministry.

John Bright Asked to Join the New Cabinet.

Proceedings in the Board of Trade Convention at Cincinnati.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Gladstone Made Premier—The New Cabinet.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 4.

Right Hon. WM. E. GLADSTONE had an audience with the Queen yesterday afternoon, and formally accepted his appointment as Chief of the Ministry. There was a great gathering of the Liberal chiefs at the house of Mr. GLADSTONE last evening.

The *Times* this morning, in an editorial on the Cabinet about to be selected, thinks Lord ROMILLY, the present Master of the Rolls, will be appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir ROUNDELL PALMER Master of the Rolls.

The New Ministry.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 4.

Sir ROBERT P. COLLIER will probably be Attorney General in Mr. GLADSTONE'S Cabinet. Mr. JOHN BRIGHT has been asked to join the new Ministry.

FRANCE.

The Demonstration at the Montmartre Cemetery.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 4.

The *Moniteur* gives an account of the attempted demonstration at the Montmartre Cemetery on the anniversary of BAUDIN'S death, fully confirming the reports previously received from Paris. The *Moniteur* says the crowds were dispersed by the police, who found it necessary to make only a few arrests.

SPAIN.

The New Captain-Generals of Porto Rico and Cuba.

MADRID, Friday, Dec. 4.

Gen. LAUREANO SANZ Y SOTO has accepted his appointment as Captain-General of Porto Rico on the condition that reinforcements of regular troops be sent to that island. Captain-General DULCE will sail for Havana on the 15th inst.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

The Convention at Cincinnati—Third Day—Discussion of the Financial Question.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Friday, Dec. 4.

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock this forenoon by the President, who made a brief address urging delegates to remain in the city until all the business, much of which was of the utmost importance, was transacted. On motion of the Committee on Admission of Delegates the Mobile Chamber of Commerce was admitted to full membership. The claims for admission of the delegates from the Boards of Trade of Norfolk, Va., and Springfield, Ohio, were presented. After discussion these were admitted with the privilege of speaking but not of voting. The objection to admittance was based on the ground that their credentials were not under seal as required by the constitution of the body. With the same privileges the delegates from Council Bluffs, and the Cairo Board of Trade, were admitted. The Mobile Board of Trade, whose application for admittance was received by telegraph, was not admitted. Mr. HINCKEN, of New-York, objected to the admittance of the latter, saying: "We are drifting into an unconstitutional course. We have no evidence to show whether this application comes from a steamboat or insurance company. We have not to do with any individual interest but with the general commerce. We have organized for exclusively commercial purposes."

The subject of American shipping came up from yesterday. It arose from a communication proceeding from the New-York Produce Exchange, to the effect that American shipping can be restored to its condition of supremacy on the ocean, from which it was driven by rebellion and from the want of proper legislation. Mr. HINCKEN, of New-York, declared that American ships no longer carry the vast produce of our soil. The decline of our tonnage has been about 1,500,000 tons. The proposition is that we be allowed to buy vessels wherever they can be obtained at the cheapest rate, and sail them under the American flag. This was the only commodity on which there was entire prohibition. We could buy a car ide anywhere and import it, paying a duty, but not a ship nor steamer will come here claiming free trade. We should be allowed to do what England and France have done; but we are willing to pay an *ad valorem* duty on all foreign ships bought and sailed by American sailors.

The communication, which is long, was ordered to be printed and made the special order for to-morrow.

The Committee on Telegraphing reported the following:

Resolved, That the National Board of Trade recommend the adoption by the General Government of measures to cheapen and extend telegraphic communication between the different points of the country by making it a part of the postal system.

The resolution was postponed to come up after the shipping question.

Financial matters were next discussed. Mr. MYERS, of St. Louis, thought it desirable that Congress should, by legal enactment, restore the currency of the nation to a specie basis, and redeem the unpaid and depreciated promises of the Government by resuming specie payment at the National Treasury as early as practicable.

A delegate from Albany stated that his delegation was in favor of specie payment.

Mr. LONEY, of Baltimore, offered a resolution recommending Congress to pass a law forbidding the sale of any gold in the United States Treasury for legal-tender notes or other currency, and requiring the Secretary to dispose of the surplus coin for six per cent. gold interest-bearing bonds of the United States to the highest bidder, and all bonds so purchased to be immediately canceled. Mr. LONEY also offered a resolution that

Whereas, There had been recently a great pressure in the money market, caused partly by natural and partly by artificial means, which had the effect of deranging business and depreciating the value of the products of the land; and

Whereas, The banking basis of the country being legal-tender notes which cannot be increased, while various bonds and other securities, thrown on the market, are increasing rapidly; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Board recommend to Congress the passage of a law requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to buy up six per cent. gold interest-bearing bonds of the United States, the following specified: Those due in the year 1869 at 110 for 100 par; those due in the year 1870 at 112 for 100 par; those due in the year 1871 at 114 for 100 par; those due in the year 1872 at 116 for 100 par; and all bonds so purchased are to be canceled.

Mr. ROPES, of Boston, favored an early resumption of specie payments. He offered a resolution declaring that it was the duty of the Government to make provision for the gradual withdrawal of legal-tender notes, not arbitrarily, but to allow holders to exchange them for bonds bearing interest.

Mr. NAZERO thought the difficulties in the way of a resumption of specie payments were more imaginary than real. The Government could do it in six months with vigorous measures, and he submitted a resolution to this effect.

Mr. RANDOLPH, of Chicago, said he was opposed to any measures that would make two classes of money. Legal-tender notes should as soon as possible be raised to gold value. He offered a resolution that the true policy of the Government in attempting to resume specie payment is to strictly adhere to the national integrity. This cannot be done by entertaining any suggestions looking to a partial repudiation of its obligations.

Mr. MYERS, of Chicago, took the floor, and said the first thing that should be done was to retrench the expenses of the Government, and in the next place reduce the rate of interest of the debt. The great bond debt bears six per cent. more than any Government on the earth is compelled to pay. He thought the Government was not morally bound to pay the bonds in gold, unless it be to their interest. He was in favor of a new loan at lower rates, or pay them in the same currency that the people are obliged to receive for debts.

GEO. T. DAVIS, of Cincinnati, agreed in the main with the St. Louis resolutions. He only differed from them as to the measures to be employed. The Government should do as business firms; if they cannot pay their debts at once they get an extension of time, and go to work husbanding resources. We have resources beyond measure, and two or three years of successful crops' growth, and prosperity in the South, would help us out of the present difficulties.

Mr. RENALD, of Louisville, said that we have on several occasions suspended specie payments with a per capita circulation of seven dollars; how can we resume specie payments when our circulation is twenty dollars per head? We have lived much more expensively that formerly, and can carry a greater amount of currency, but it is preposterous to suppose we can resume at any fixed day in the future. We cannot export heavily, because our markets are the highest in the world. As long as this is the case we cannot resume; we must expend less and sell more. He believed it would be no violation of the public faith to pay off the bonds in legal money.

Mr. BRANNIN thought resumption was possible within two years. His plan was a more economical expenditure by the Government. The expenses could be reduced at least one hundred millions, which could be applied to the retirement of legal-tenders, and the banks should be required to keep a specie reserve equal to the legal-tender reserve now required. He differed with the resolution in the portion that recognizes the difference between gold and currency contracts.

Entertainment at Pike's Opera Hall.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Dec. 4.

A social supper was given to the National Board of Trade to-night, by the city, at Pike's Opera Hall. The Hall was decorated with evergreens and shields for each State. THOMAS F. WILLSTACH, Mayor of Cincinnati, presided. The President of the National Board, Mr. FRALEY, gave the following toast: "Cincinnati, the Queen City of the West, beautiful and cordial; may her prosperity in the future be equal to her prosperity in the past." JONAH KEEK, President of the Council, gave "The Old Timber State." J. B. BROWN, of Portland, Me., returned the thanks of Portland to Cincinnati and other cities for the aid they had sent to Portland after her serious loss by fire. "South Carolina, the home of s MARION and a RUTLEDGE," was responded to by Mr. CALICE, of Charleston, who concluded with the sentiment "Agriculture, Commerce and Mechanical Arts; they add wealth and prosperity to any people."

Mr. FARRINGTON, of Richmond, Va., replied in an eloquent speech, hoping that now the war was ended the two sections of the country would live in harmony and amity.

At the conclusion of the speech the band struck up, first, the "Bonnie Blue Flag," followed by "Yankee Doodle," amid great applause.

The festivities ended with the "Star Spangled Banner," the whole audience rising to their feet and expressing the most unbounded enthusiasm.

GEN. GRANT.

He is Conqered by the Boston People—Visit to Lowell—Enthusiastic Reception by the Citizens.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 4.

Singular as it may seem the Bostonians have conquered Gen. GRANT; for, in spite of his frequently expressed determination to escape any and everything bearing the complexion of a public demonstration, he has to-day allowed himself to be put through the same tedious order of exercises as other men of distinction who have gratified their curiosity in visiting the Hub. The only marked exception to the general rule was that the General shook the hands of the multitude in the parlors of his hotel instead of within the hallowed precincts of Faneuil Hall, and the two Boston members of Congress were masters of ceremonies instead of the worthy Chief Magistrate of the city. The reception commenced at 3 o'clock and lasted until 5. During these two hours several thousand passed through the hotel parlors, many of the number pausing for a grasp of the General's hand, and when the hour for bringing the proceedings to a close had arrived, there were still several thousand waiting outside, who had been detained by the more fortunate portion of the crowd from getting a glimpse of the distinguished visitor. During the forenoon the General, by invitation of Mayor RICHARDSON, made a brief visit to Lowell and the several mills. The General and his party were conveyed through the streets in open carriages and called out a large crowd.

The streets along the route were very beautifully decorated with flags, bunting, &c., and on Merrimac-street, near the depot, a beautiful arch spanned the street, with the words "Welcome to Lowell" inscribed upon it. The reception was most noisy, but respectful and kindly, and the General doubtless felt well pleased with the trip. At the depot, as soon as the General had taken his seat in the car, crowds rushed to the open window to shake him by the hand, and a number were gratified by a warm grip. As the train left the depot cheer after cheer went up for the President elect. A lunch was ready in the car, and was partaken of while *en route* for Boston. The bill of fare was neatly printed on a small quarto sheet of note, having the words, "Lunch on this line, Lowell, Dec. 4, 1868," with the Lowell city coat of arms in the centre. To-morrow the General, accompanied by Ex-Gov. CLIFFORD, will leave for Providence in an early train, and will probably pass Sunday in that city. He will next visit Hartford, stopping a few hours, on his way to New-York.

The Missouri Pacific Railroad—Action of St. Louis Common Council.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Friday, Dec. 4.

Resolutions were introduced in the City Council to-day setting forth that the city and county of St. Louis each own $500,000 worth of stock in the Missouri Pacific Railroad, upon which has been paid annually for seventeen years amounts aggregating $2,020,000, for which no dividends or other returns have been received; that it is currently reported that the officers and directors of the road have profited by furnishing supplies to the Company, and have awarded contracts to themselves and to others on such terms as deprived the road proper of its profits; that the managers of said Company have squandered the Company's money in endeavoring to influence the Legislature to do as they request, also that they have established rates of freight on the road which discriminated. The resolution provided for the election of a special Committee of five to investigate the matter and other subjects pertaining to the management of the road, and also requested the Court to join the city in the investigation, and to procure, if possible, a meeting of the stockholders for an examination of its affairs.

Murder of Yellow Smoke, Chief of the Omaha Indians.

CHICAGO, Friday, Dec. 4.

A special dispatch from Dunlap, Iowa, situated on the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, says on the morning of Nov. 27, Yellow Smoke, Chief of the Omaha Indians, visited that place during the evening, and was drugged with liquor by a party of roughs with the intention of robbing him. During the night they quarreled, and during the fight Yellow Smoke was struck on the head by one of the party and his skull was crushed. He succeeded in getting to where there are several hundred Indians encamped, about four miles east of the town. He expired on Wednesday morning. Nothing was done in the matter until last night, when several were arrested. One of the principal parties is still at large. The Chief was always noted for being very friendly and strictly honorable. His band comprises some 1,500 warriors, who, according to reports, are gathering in fast and are greatly excited. Yellow Smoke was buried yesterday.

The Police Troubles in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Dec. 4.

The injunction issued on application of the Metropolitan Police Board through their President, Lieut.-Gov. DUNN, restraining Mayor CONWAY and Chief of Police DIAMOND, appointed by the Mayor, from interfering in any manner with the Police affairs of this city, came before Judge LEAUMONT, of the Fifth District Court, to-day, on the rule taken to dissolve these injunctions. The Court ordered the injunctions to be dismissed with judgment in favor of the defendants in the injunction. Judge LEAUMONT'S opinion was very lengthy and coincides with that of Judge COOLEY, of the Sixth District Court, but goes further than the latter, saying the section, without which the act is of no avail, being declared unconstitutional, the whole act is unconstitutional. A motion for a new trial of the Sixth District Court case will be argued to-morrow.

Message of the Governor of Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Dec. 4.

Gov. MCCORMICK delivered his annual message before the ARIZONA Legislature, at Tucson, Nov. 16. He says the population of the Territory has increased during the past year, and that the taxable property is one-third greater than in 1867; that no great progress can be made so long as the Apache raids continue. He compliments the regular troops for their bravery exhibited. He favors the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad, as the means of subjugating the hostile Indians and opening the country to settlement. The Territorial debt is $20,000 in currency, which will be reduced one-third before the close of the year. The Wickenburg and Cobabi mines pay well.

FLORIDA.

The State Officers' Quarrel—Opinion Against the Lieutenant-Governor.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Friday, Dec. 4.

The Supreme Court to-day decided that the petition of Lieutenant-Governor GLEASON to remove the suit to the United States Court under the Civil Rights bill, did not allege any fact which brought the case within the act referred to, and that Lieutenant-Governor GLEASON had had every right extended, and had in this Court a full and fair hearing, and his complaint, if he had any, could only be based upon an assumed discretion vested in him by an erroneous construction of the Civil Rights bill to revise the decisions of the Court. The respondent, GLEASON, upon the announcement of the opinion, left the Court-room, and his counsel abandoned the case. A judgment of *ouster* is expected. Justice WESTCOTT, in announcing his opinion as to the jurisdiction of the Court, stated that the case was instituted to try the right of an individual to an office created and existing under the Constitution of the State; and that the respondent, GLEASON, did not belong to any class which was denied a right guaranteed by the first section of the Civil Rights bill; and that he had had a full and fair hearing; that, however, if he was mistaken in his construction of the Civil Rights bill, and if it was, as contended for, unconstitutional, its effects would be to place it in the power of any individual to stay all legal proceedings in the State Courts at his own discretion. He, the Judge, further stated that the section of this act prescribing penalties for its violation, had been read, and that he was waiting to meet any prosecution which could follow the exercise of honest judicial discretion.

The indications are that on the meeting of the Legislature next month the impeachment question will again be brought up.

Proceedings of the Alabama Legislature.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Friday, Dec. 4.

The Senate to-day passed a bill making the wearing of disguises and masks by any number of men a crime punishable by fine and imprisonment. Bills were introduced and referred allowing certain counties to subscribe to stock in the railroad from Opelika to Tuscumbia, and to open judgments rendered by any of the Courts of this State where the cause of action existed prior to the 26th of May, 1865.

The House is engaged on the Revenue bill. The Legislature has refused to adjourn on the 12th of December, and there is no indication of the time when it will adjourn. Nearly every bill before it is of a private and local character.

Destruction of the Bridge of the Pacific Road Over the Missouri.

CHICAGO, Friday, Dec. 4.

A special dispatch from Omaha announces that the temporary railroad bridge across the Missouri River at that place, which was only completed the day before yesterday, was swept away by floating ice last evening. Four hundred loaded freight cars had been taken across the bridge before its destruction. This is the second temporary bridge that has been destroyed in a like manner. The railroad authorities will at once rebuild the bridge, which is greatly needed for the speedy transmission of freight from Chicago by the Northwestern Railway to the Union Pacific Road.

Heavy Snow-Storm in the West—Gale on Lake Michigan.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Friday, Dec. 4.

A heavy snow-storm commenced here last evening and continued until 9 o'clock this morning. From six to eight inches of snow fell, but it is melting rapidly. The storm extended west to Kansas where from two to six inches of snow fell at different places. At St. Joseph, Mo., the storm was very heavy, more snow having fallen than for many years.

CHICAGO, Friday, Dec. 4.

A lively snow-storm, accompanied by a furious gale of wind, commenced at an early hour this morning and has continued during the day. The trains on the various roads centering in this city, as far as heard from, have suffered no interruption. Trains will leave here this evening on time. The gale on the lake has been furious, and it is feared that several propellers and other vessels known to be out may have suffered. Large quantities of lumber appeared about the breakwater in front of Michigan-avenue this morning, indicating that some vessel loaded with lumber must have been wrecked or her deck-load swept off. Storms are reported all through the Northwest.

Weather Reports.

The following are reports of the state of the weather throughout the country at 9 o'clock last evening: Plaister Cove—Blustering snow-storm all day; wind N.E. St. John, N.B.—Cloudy, mild, appearance of snow; wind E. Boston—Cloudy and cold; wind N. E. Springfield, Mass.—Cloudy, appearance of snow; ther. 30; bar. 29¾. Albany—Cloudy, cold, looks snowy; wind N. Philadelphia—Snowing; ther. 35; wind N. E. Baltimore—Been snowing all afternoon, now cloudy with indications of more snow or rain; ther. 35; wind N. E. Washington—Been snowing all day; now rain-storm now; ther. 36; wind N. E. Fortress Monroe—Heavy northeast storm prevailing. Richmond—Drizzling rain; ther. 39. New-Orleans—Cloudy and cold. Cheyenne, D. T.—Storming very hard here; wind westward. Chicago—Snowing very hard since 3 o'clock this afternoon, with a severe gale. Cleveland—Clear and mild. Cincinnati—Raining slowly been snowing. Pittsburg—Raining, with sleet since 6 o'clock P. M. Buffalo—Commenced snowing at 5:45 P. M.; very high wind. Oswego—Cloudy, cold; ther: 27; wind N. E. Richmond, Va.—Snow fell here to-day. Buffalo.—Heavy snow-storm set in about 6 o'clock this afternoon, and continues unabated up to midnight. About two inches have fallen The thermometer stands at 32. Philadelphia.—A snow-storm set in early this evening, but turned to hail at midnight, which still continues.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.—DENNIS REENE, suspected of the murder of DENNIS CRONAN in Charlestown, has voluntarily surrendered himself and denies the crime. He is held for examination. The murder took place in FURBISH'S sausage and lard factory this morning, and from the position of CRONAN'S body it indicated that he was stooping over the chopping-block at work when the blow was given from behind, severing his head from the body. The murder causes great excitement in Charlestown. CRONAN was a brother-in-law of REENE, and it is said he was to appear as a witness in some petty case against him.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Dec. 4.—The saddlery store of B. S. RICHARDS, No. 66 Delaware-street, and the furniture store of ABERNATHY BROTHERS, adjoining, were burned last night. RICHARDS' loss is $6,000; insured for $3,000. ABERNATHY BROTHERS, loss is about $30,000; insured for $13,000 in the Home of New-York, Home of New-Haven, Underwriters' and Active. The Mercantile Library and BRET & Co., hatters, were damaged by water to the amount of $1,000.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 4.—Gov. FENTON has commuted the sentence of death imposed on CATHARINE JOHNSON, of Buffalo, for the murder of BRIDGET MCDERMOT, to imprisonment for life in the State Prison at Sing Sing. A telegram from Fultonville states that no canal boats are moving in that vicinity. The ice in the canal at Schenectady is three or four inches thick.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 4.—In the case of STEPHEN T. DENNY, for the murder of CHARLES CHILDS, the jury this morning brought in a verdict of guilty of manslaughter, and recommended the prisoner to the clemency of the Court.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 4.—The workingmen of this city held a large meeting last night, to protest against the contract system of labor in the penal institutions of the State. The Mayor presided, and several gentlemen addressed the meeting.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 4.—The barn and shoe-shop of JOHN THOMPSON, in Webster, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon, caused by children playing with matches. The loss is $1,200; insured in the Merchants' and Farmers' Company. A Worcester man, named LUTHER JACOBS, was severely injured by falling from the roof of the barn, a distance of thirty feet.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 4.—The loss by the destruction of NEAL, DOW & SON'S tannery last night is estimated at $30,000. The property was insured for $22,500, as follows: Security Insurance Company, $5,000, and $2,500 each in the Phœnix, Etna, Putnam, Norwich, People's, Monumental and Atlantic offices.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 4.—A passenger train ran into a freight train last night on the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, at the Townsend Station, killing BARNEY PATTON, the head brakesman, and another man, a passenger, whose name is unknown. Several persons were injured. The cause of the disaster was a misplaced switch.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Friday, Dec. 4.—A Committee of Aldermen of the City of Columbus, Ohio, accompanied by the Chief Engineer of that city, are here to-day examining our water works, with a view of adopting this system in their city.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 4.—The donkey boiler of the steamer *Dorranos* exploded at 9 o'clock this morning, while she was lying at her wharf. The United States Inspector was testing the boilers at the time the explosion occurred. Two negroes were killed outright, and several were injured, one of whom has since died. Several white persons were also injured.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 4.—The ship *James Maples*, laden with railroad supplies for Havana, is detained here on account of the Cuban revolution.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 4.—A youth named EDDY CUTTER, aged 10 years, broke through the ice at Drane's Pond, in Warren, yesterday, while skating alone, and was drowned.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 4.—The Lower House was engaged to-day on the resolutions for investigating charges of bribery. The Senate resolutions were finally adopted by a small majority. The investigation will now proceed. There was much opposition to the resolutions. Grave disclosures are expected. Both Houses have adopted a resolution to take a recess from Dec. 21 to Jan. 4.

ALBANY, Dec. 4—Midnight.—The jury in the Cole case are still out, and there is no prospect of any agreement to-night.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 4.—A match was made to-day between W. M. DAVIS, who was whipped by MIKE MCCOLE two years ago near this city, and TOM ALLEN, of Cleveland, for $1,000 a side. Articles of agreement were signed to-day, and the first installment of $300 was paid in the hands of JACK LOONEY. The fight is to take place on the 12th of January, between forty and sixty miles from St. Louis.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 4.—An old lady named Mrs. HANLAN was run over and killed by a street car to-day. The murderers of the two negro girls in the eastern part of Jefferson City, will be tried under the Civil Rights bill.

THE TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.

Proceedings in the Court at Richmond—Argument to Quash the Indictments Under the Fourteenth Amendment.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Dec. 3, 1868.

The United States Circuit Court room was crowded with the first citizens of Richmond at 10 o'clock this morning, and among those present occupying privileged places were several ladies, Gen. STONEMAN and a number of other army officers. Indeed, more interest could hardly have been shown had Mr. DAVIS himself been present and a prisoner at the bar, instead of engaged in far-off merrie England preaching another crusade to the Holy Land.

Almost as soon as he had taken his seat the Chief Justice quietly inquired of Col. ROBERT OULD, one of Mr. DAVIS' local counsel, if he was prepared to proceed on his motion to quash the indictments against the accused party. The Judge replied that he was prepared, whereupon

The District-Attorney, Mr. BEACH, rose and said he desired to explain in behalf of Mr. EVARTS, the Attorney-General, that his official engagements at Washington prevented his appearance for the Government at the trial of this rule. He then stated that he had not been officially informed upon what special grounds the motion was made to quash the indictments, and he would prefer to have it presented in writing.

Mr. O'CONOR said the motion was made on a single point, namely, that of an affidavit that JEFFERSON DAVIS was a member of Congress from Mississippi in 1845, and as such took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. R. H. DANA, counsel for the Government, said he received at Boston, last Sunday afternoon, a telegram summoning him to attend this case. A motion to quash an indictment must be founded upon the indictment. There was nothing on the record to bring this indictment within the operation of the Fourteenth Amendment. The fact of membership of Congress, and that he had taken the oath of allegiance, could not be admitted in abatement. He would not be willing, as representing the Government here, to leave the record in the state in which it now is. They mean to bring the Fourteenth Amendment to bear upon the case, either to quash or dismiss it, but we do not know in what way or upon what special grounds.

Mr. O'CONOR said he was not informed, when first up, of the objections offered by the learned counsel. He asks us merely to put in writing the statement of the grounds upon which the motion to quash is made. He and his associates would agree to do this. All that the learned associate of the District-Attorney asks is that this be done. He would put them in writing while his associate, Judge OULD, submitted his argument in the case.

District-Attorney BEACH said he would prefer that this preliminary matter be arranged before the argument in the case be commenced.

Mr. O'CONOR asked to be allowed half an hour to put the statement in writing.

The Court agreed to allow the time asked for.

After the recess the following paper was filed by the counsel for the defendant:

Circuit Court of the United States, District of Virginia.—The United States *vs.* Jefferson Davis.—The indictments in these cases were formed on the alleged facts that the defendant did engage in the insurrection and rebellion against the United States, known to the first and to the several departments of the Government as having existed at the several times mentioned in the said indictments, in the State of Virginia and elsewhere, and thereby gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States, engaged in said insurrection and rebellion. And the defendant alleges that prior to such insurrection and rebellion, and in the year 1845, he, the said defendant, was a member of the Congress of the United States, and as such a member took, in said year, an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, in the usual manner, and as required by law in such case. And the defendant alleges, in bar of any proceedings upon said indictments, or either of them, the penalties and disabilities denounced against and inflicted on him for his said alleged offences by the third section of the Fourteenth Article of the Constitution of the United States, forming an amendment to such Constitution. And he insists that any judicial proceedings to inflict any other penalty or punishment upon him for such alleged offence is not admissible by the Constitution of the United States.

Whereupon he, the said defendant, moves the Court now to quash or to dismiss the same and the prosecution thereon, or to render such other relief in that nature as the foresaid facts and circumstances shall require, and as may seem proper.

CHARLES O'CONOR,
WM. B. REED,
RO. OULD,
JAMES LYONS.

The District-Attorney filed the following in answer:

United States vs. *Jefferson Davis.*—To enable the Court at once to consider and pass upon the question of dismissing this case under the motion above made, with the benefit of facts necessary to such consideration, and which do not appear on the record, inasmuch as the counsel for the United States believe those facts to exist and to be provable, they waive the request process of plea, and agree that the Court may assume such facts, for the purpose of this motion, that JEFFERSON DAVIS, in the year 1845, and prior thereto, the alleged commission of the offences set forth and charged in the indictment, did take an oath as a member of the Congress of the United States; and that the agreement shall also be of effect in case the above motion shall be considered by the Supreme Court of the United States.

S. FERGUSON BEACH,
DEC. 3, 1868. United States District-Attorney.

The argument was then commenced by Judge OULD, who said it was now properly before the Court that JEFFERSON DAVIS was in 1845 a member of the Congress of the United States from the State of Mississippi, and as such took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. [He then proceeded to read the third section of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.] Whether a political disability or a question of pardon, it acts *proprio vigore*. It needs no additional legislation on the part of Congress to give it effect. It operates by force of itself. From the very day it was ratified it begun to have all the effect its provisions give it. He quoted the *ex-parte* case of GARLAND & CUMMINS *vs.* State of Missouri, 14 Wallace; the case of DORSEY in the *Alabama Reporter*; CUMMINS *vs.* The People, the opinion of Chief Justice SPENCER, and several other authorities in support of his argument. He asked if the provision of the Fourteenth Amendment, cited by him was, in the opinion of the Court, exclusive or cumulative. He held that it was exclusive, and that JEFFERSON DAVIS is at this moment suffering under that provision. The learned counsel on the other side would not, he was sure, object to this provision being considered in harmony with the other provisions of the Constitution, and of equal dignity and power. If a construction is given this act to render it in principle as *ex post facto* law, and another practised in entries on the books, and especially the antedating an entry as of 3d September, purporting to withdraw as of that date the guarantee notes executed by BERRY and THOMPSON, and others, when, in truth and in fact, the same was not signed by the President until since his return from New-York a few days ago.

Then all charges that the whole thing is bogus, capital, assets, men, charter, and all, and is a most ridiculous and shallow swindle, and that every man concerned in practising such a fraud upon a gallant, confiding and unsuspecting people ought not only to be held liable for his fraud, but ought to receive the penalties of the North Carolina whipping-post for the sin and folly of fraud. The bill seeks to attach all the assets in the keeping of the Company—the books and notes and cash on deposit, and the private property of BERRY, and asks for the appointment of a receiver and an injunction as to all the suits, wherever instituted, against the policy-holders, and that the notes of the policy-holders be delivered up to be canceled. And especially that whatever private property the defendant BERRY may have, may be attached, and especially "his black horse and buggy," bought with the proceeds of the premium cash paid by the policy holders.

This bill was filed by Judge RILEY and Hon. CHARLES READY, of Murfreesboro, Col. T. H. PERKINS, of Spring Hill, and Judge BAXTER, of this county, who acted as a committee by appointment of numerous policy-holders in Rutherford, Franklin, Bedford, Maury and other counties. The gentlemen have been in this city since last Saturday, engaged in making a rigid examination into the affairs of the "Company." Their application to Judge CARY was at once granted, and attachments were got out, and the office with its assets, books, notes, &c., are now in the hands of Col. PERKINS as receiver.

Our information extends to the fact that while the policy holders will all get back their premium notes, they will lose the cash premiums already paid in.

Suspicion was first excited about two weeks ago, when a demand was made for 50 per cent. of the premium notes, or about $100,000. Col. PERKINS came up from Spring Hill, saw how the thing was working, (as charged in the bill,) and immediately communicated with policy holders in all the surrounding counties. The Committee of Investigation which has so successfully unearthed the swindle, was the result.

It is now impossible to ascertain the total loss that will be sustained by the victimized. The "Company's" operations extended to every county in the State, and throughout the States south of us. Until quite recently, a province of promptly adjusting all losses has been very successfully maintained. By employing young men who had served in the Confederate army, and who were popular in the neighborhoods where they resided, the public was easily induced to believe that the institution was a thoroughly home affair. It is now fully demonstrated that the agents thus employed were also the dupes of the swindlers who employed them; that they had no suspicion whatever that the "Company" for which they were canvassing, was not sound and reliable in every sense of the term.

JNO. R. BERRY, who is charged in the bill with being the originator of the swindle, was arrested yesterday evening, and will be brought before Justice CASKETTY for examination this morning. His property was attached, even to his trunk.

We learn that the Committee, in the bill filed by them, compliment in high terms of commendation the conduct of ROBERT THOMPSON, Esq., the first President, who withdrew from the concern after he found how it was operated. They likewise completely exonerated Mr. RICHARD H. THOMPSON, the present President, from even a suspicion of complicity on his part. The facts clearly show that he was acting in good faith toward the insured, and that no one has been more completely taken in than himself. No further vindication of these two gentlemen on our part is necessary. Their reputations are above reproach, and they have the confidence and respect of this entire community. The following are, or were, the officers and directors of the Company: R. H. THOMPSON, President; John R. Berry, Secretary; Robert J. Thompson, Treasurer. Directors—Thompson, Berry, B. J. Thompson, C. P. Wiggins, R. B. Winslow.

GOV. HOFFMAN'S STAFF.

Brief Sketches of the Gentlemen Selected.

From the Albany Argus, Dec. 4.

Gov. HOFFMAN has made the selection of his Staff, and of others composing his military family, and has only awaited the final acceptance of all its members to announce it to the public. It will be announced in a formal order from the Adjutant-General's office on the 1st of January, and is as follows:

Staff—FRANKLIN TOWNSEND, (Brigadier-General,) Albany County, Adjutant-General; JAMES MCQUADE, (Brigadier-General,) Oneida County, Inspector-General; WM. H. MORRIS, (Brigadier-General,) Putnam County, Commissary-General of Ordnance, [subject to confirmation by the Senate;] WILLIAM M. TWEED, Jr., (Brigadier-General,) New-York, Engineer-in-Chief; JAMES B. CRAIG, (Brigadier-General,) Kings County, Judge-Advocate-General; JACOB S. MOSHER, (Brigadier-General,) Albany County, Surgeon-General; C. FITCH BISSELL, (Brigadier-General,) Genesee County, Quartermaster-General; GEORGE J. MCGEE, (Brigadier-General,) Schuyler County, Paymaster-General; WILLIAM SEBRACH, (Brigadier-General,) New-York, Commissary-General of Subsistence.

Aides-de-Camp—Col. ROBERT LENOX BANKS, Albany County; Col. WALTER P. WARREN, Rensselaer County; Col. J. TOWNSEND CONNOLLY, New-York; Col. WILLIAM F. MOLLER, New-York; Col. WILLIAM KIDD, Monroe County.

The appointments, we have reason to believe, will be acceptable to the public and especially to the military service of the State. Gen. TOWNSEND is known throughout the State for the interest he has taken in military affairs, and which he will bring with unabated zeal into the administration of the Adjutant-General's Bureau.

Gen. MCQUADE, of Utica, acquired high distinction in the field, where he exhibited not only the gallantry of a soldier, but administrative talents of high order.

Commissary-Gen. MORRIS, an influential member of the Constitutional Convention, also served through the recent war with distinction, and exhibited a high order of merit. He was wounded on the same battlefield on which Gen. SEDGWICK was killed. He is a son of the patriot poet, the late GEO. P. MORRIS.

Gen. WM. M. TWEED, Jr., is a son of the well-known Senator from New-York, and is a young gentleman of accomplishment and ability. Gen. CRAIG, of Brooklyn, is a prominent member of the Bar, and a leader in the politics of Kings County, whose appointment will be acceptable everywhere.

The appointment of Dr. MOSHER, which transpired a few days ago, was received with a general acclamation of approval by the profession and the public. His has a high and growing reputation. He rendered valuable services during the war. Gen. BISSELL is an influential citizen of Western New-York, honorably identified with the National Guard. Gen. MAGEE is a liberal and public-spirited young Democrat of the Southern tier. Gen. SEBRACH is largely identified with that gallant and meritorious body, the National Guard of New-York. He is a representative man among the citizen soldiery of German nationality and descent.

We believe it is the intention of Gov. HOFFMAN to reduce the compensation of these officers, and except in two or three instances to abolish it entirely. This will restore the staff to its former peace footing.

The aids, too, are to serve without pay. Cols. BANKS and WARREN worthily represent Albany and Troy. Cols. CONNOLLY and MOLLER are of New-York; and Col. KIDD, formerly of Albany, now represents Rochester, where he is identified with extensive business. Both Messrs. CONNOLLY and KIDD served during the war. The former was a prisoner at Libby.

In the selection of these officers the Governor elect has endeavored to distribute the honors to localities and to satisfy important interests in the State.

It gives us pleasure to add that Col. JOHN D. VAN BUREN, Paymaster-General under Gov. SEYMOUR, has accepted the place of Private Secretary. All acquainted with legislative and executive business have learned to realize the importance of this position. It requires, and in this instance has commanded, the highest standard of intelligence and integrity.

CALIFORNIA.

Disastrous Results from Hydraulic Diggings—Fertile Fields Buried Beneath Barren Sand.

From the San Francisco Alta California.

Marysville, once the best-built and neatest inland town of our State, with a flourishing commerce, has been retrograding for some years past, from changes incident to California. The best paying orchard of the State was BRIGGS'. This consisted of ninety acres of assorted fruit trees, on rich, sandy loam, kept moist by infiltration from the river. The fruit of this orchard was the earliest to reach the market, and, until prices fell to their present level, it paid well to send it to San Francisco, even at heavy cost of steamboat freight. What has become of this celebrated orchard, which was valued at $200,000? It is now a willow copse! Its trees, which were so beautiful and so fragrant when in full flower of Spring time, and whose rich show of fruit, always heavy on the trees, was a great attraction on the highway, now gladden the eye no more, forever! In its place stands a wilderness of rank willows, overtopping its former wealth of fruit trees, and blotting out the record of their history.

Dr. TEBBARDEN'S rich and beautiful orchard of forty acres, in the nearer suburbs of the city, has shared the same fate, and BRIGGS' second orchard of 300 acres is fast following it. Nearly all that exceedingly fertile bottom-land that lined the banks of the Yuba for miles above is also forever blotted out, and the work of devastation still advances along the bottoms of the Feather River, below the confluence of the Yuba. In time not distant the whole of those rich dark-soiled bottom-lands will be one barren waste of sand. This sad change is but a type of the ruin and desolation that has already ruined the bottom-lands everywhere along the streams that come from the gold mines.

Every year millions of tons of earth, gravel and sand are sent down the rivers that go from the mines toward the plains below. Every year there is added so much to the channels of deposition that the beds of the streams are elevated, and their waters spread more and more over the alluvial bottom-lands and bury them under barren sands beyond redemption.

Let it be understood that these rich lands count their acres by thousands upon thousands; that they are smothered under from five to twenty feet

TEXAS.

Gen. Reynolds' Annual Report.

The following is the report of Brevet Major-Gen. REYNOLDS, commanding the District of Texas:

HDQRS. MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF TEXAS,
AUSTIN, Nov. 4, 1868.

Adjutant-General United States Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward herewith an annual tabular statement of expeditions, scouts, and report of movements of the various regiments serving in this district for the year ending Sept. 30, 1868. Armed organizations, generally known as the Ku-klux Klan, exist independently or in concert with other armed bands in many parts of Texas, but are most numerous, bold and aggressive, east of the Trinity River. The precise objects of these organizations cannot be readily explained, but seem in this State to be to disarm, rob, and in many cases murder Union men and negroes, and as occasion may offer, murder United States officers and soldiers; also to intimidate every one who knows anything of the organization, but will not join it.

The civil law east of the Trinity River is almost a dead letter. In some counties the civil officers are all, or a portion of them, members of the Klan; in other counties, where the civil officers will not join the Klan, or some other armed band, they have been compelled to leave their counties. Examples are VZan andt, Smith and Marion Counties. The county seat of the latter is Jefferson. In many counties, where the county officers have been driven off, their influence is scarcely felt. What political end, if any, is aimed at by these bands, I cannot positively say, but they attend in large bodies the political meetings and barbecues which have been and are being held in various parts of the State, under the auspices of the Democratic clubs of the different counties.

The speakers encourage the attendance, and in many counties men have been indicated by name from the speaker's stand as those selected for murder. The men thus marked have no course left them but to leave their homes, or be murdered on the first convenient opportunity. The murder of negroes is so common as to render it impossible to keep an accurate account of them. Many of the members of these bands of outlaws are transient persons in the State. The absence of railroads and telegraphs, and great length of time required to communicate between remote points, facilitate the diabolical purposes.

These organizations are evidently countenanced, or, at least, not discouraged by a majority of white people in the counties where the bands are most numerous. They could not otherwise exist. I have given this matter close attention, and am satisfied that a remedy, to be effective, must be gradually applied, and combined with the firm support of the army, until these outlaws are punished or dispersed. They cannot be punished by the civil courts until some examples of military commissions show that men can be punished in Texas for murder and kindred crimes. Perpetrators of such crimes have not heretofore, except in very rare instances, been punished in the State at all. Free speech and free Press, as the terms are generally understood in other States, have never existed in Texas. In fact, the citizens of other States cannot appreciate the state of affairs in Texas without actually experiencing it.

The official reports of lawlessness and crime, so far from being exaggerated, do not tell the whole truth. Jefferson is the centre from which most of the trade, travel, and lawlessness of Eastern Texas radiates, and at this point, or in its vicinity, there should be stationed about a regiment of troops. The recent murder at Jefferson, of Hon. G. W. SMITH, a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, has made it necessary to order more troops to that point. This movement weakens the frontier posts to such an extent as to impair their efficiency for protection against the Indians, but the bold and wholesale murderous plan in the interior of the State, seems at present to present a more urgent demand for troops, than Indian depredations. The frontier posts should, however, be reinforced, if possible, as it is not improbable that the Indians from the Northwest, after having suffered defeat there, will make heavy incursions into Texas.

To restore measurable peace and quiet to Texas, will require for a long time, that troops be stationed at many country seats, under by their presence, and, if necessary, the civil law can be placed in the hands of reliable officers and executed. This will be the work of years, and will be only accomplished only by an increase of population.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. J. REYNOLDS,
Brevet Major-General, U. S. A., Commanding.

The New Ironsides Again Afloat.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Dec. 3.

It will be remembered that, about a year ago, it was announced in these columns that Mr. DAVID BOYD, Jr., had purchased what was left of the famous frigate, the *New Ironsides*, after she was burned at League Island, and that he intended to have the ship raised. Difficult as this seemed, when the enormous weight of the hull and machinery of the vessel were considered, it has been to a large extent accomplished. The first step was to engage the necessary appliances and men, the pontoons, the divers, &c. By means of these and the derricks used, all the heavy plates that had been displaced by the fire, and which had fallen into the hull of the vessel, were removed, and also the four large boilers, these latter weighing in the aggregate 200 tons. The boilers were found to be uninjured by the fire. When all the loose iron had been removed, eighteen two-inch chains were swung under the hull. Some of these were in thirty-two feet water near the stern of the ship. After the chains were placed and attached to the pontoons, the latter were sunk to the water's edge at low tide, and as the tide raised at the next flood the enormous hull of the *Ironsides* was slowly lifted from the mud, where it had lain so long, and once more floated, supported by the pontoons. On Tuesday afternoon of this week, the *Ironsides* and the pontoons were got into position to be drifted with the flood tide up the river, and the whole mass, guided by steam tugs, was carried about a mile up to a favorable spot on the Horse Shoe, where it was placed on the shoal.

Yesterday the vessel was still further lifted about six feet, and by flood tide of to-day it is expected to raise her sufficiently out of the water so as to take her over the bar to the Jersey shore. When that is done she is to be finally pumped out. It is believed that her costly engines have not been much injured by the fire. If this shall turn out to be the case, and her hull is not too much damaged, it is the purpose of her present owner to refloat the ship.

The magnitude of this undertaking will be more readily understood by considering the following details of the size and weight of the ship: Her dimensions were 240 feet in length, 58 feet 6 inches in beam, 25 feet depth. Her armament was six eleven-inch Dahlgren guns and two two-hundred-pound Parrotts. The weight of woodwork in her hull was 1,965 tons; iron plating, 820 tons; engines and boilers, 300 tons; anchors and chains, 73 tons, and copper sheathing and bolts, 55 tons, making a total of 3,213 tons.

Can a Wife be a Partner in Business With Her Husband?

From the Buffalo Express.

A case came up in this city before the Supreme Court, Judge BARKER, last week, in which this question was at issue. The case was SPELLMAN *et al. vs.* COLWELL & Co. The plaintiffs reside in New-York City, and the defendants in this city. The action was brought to recover for the sale of goods to the firm of COLWELL & Co. The defence set up a non-joinder of parties, claiming that the wife of the defendant, COLWELL, should have been made a defendant in the case, for the reason that she had a joint interest in the business with her husband; that at the time of the creation of the firm she and her husband put in an equal amount of capital, and that the capital put in by her was her own separate property; and that, although wife of the defendant, she could be his partner. Judge BARKER decided that a man's wife could not be his partner in business, and ordered judgment for the plaintiff for the amount sued for. We understand that the defendant's counsel intend to appeal the case, claiming that a woman has the right, under the present statutes of this State, to invest her money as she pleases, and that she can become a partner in business with her husband.

Interesting to Cattle Shippers.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has just rendered a decision, of which the leading points are embraced in the following extracts:

1. Where a lot of cattle are placed in cars provided for them by a railroad for transportation, in time for the next regular cattle train, the station agent of the company at the place of shipment having knowledge of the fact, it is the duty of the company to carry the cattle by the next train, and by their neglect to do so they will be liable for whatever damages may result to the cattle by reason of the delay.

2. Where a train which should have taken the cattle passed the station at which they were waiting between 10 and 11 o'clock at night, and the owner allowed the cattle to remain in the cars until 9 o'clock next morning, before he took them out, he was not chargeable with any want of proper diligence in removing them. It was not his duty, although he did not intend to allow the company to complete the carriage at once upon the passage of the train, at such an hour in the night, to take the cattle out of the cars to prevent injury to them by thus being confined.

3. The damage resulting to cattle from being confined in cars an improper length of time, are matters, in a great degree, of opinion. The fact that the cattle were without food, under circumstances where the owner could not properly be expected to provide it, is a proper element to enter into the calculation of damages.

Sudden Death of an Aged Teacher in New-Haven.

From the New-Haven Journal, Dec. 4.

Many years ago an association of gentlemen was formed under the title of "Circle of Retired Ministers and Laymen," which met weekly, for nearly twenty years, at the residence of President DAY. Yesterday the gentlemen composing the circle held their weekly meeting at the house of Mr. HAWLEY OLMSTED. The subject occupying their attention was the principle upon which the right of society to take away human life rests, and the policy of its exercise. Rev. Mr. LATHROP was presiding. The other gentlemen present were Dr. PATTON, Dr. FITCH, Judge OSBORNE, Dr. PUNDERSON, Judge MILLER, Rev. Mr. BEACH, Rev. Mr. HOADLEY and Rev. Mr. LEE. Toward the close of the meeting, Mr. OLMSTED, whose health for the past year has been much impaired, stood near the Chairman, one hand resting on a cane and the other occasionally on the shoulder of the Chairman, and spoke for some time with unusual force and clearness. At the close of a fully completed sentence, Mr. LATHROP felt the heavy pressure of Mr. OLMSTED's hand, and with the help of another, caught him as his limbs gave way, and laid him gently upon the carpet. Mr. OLMSTED was dead. In a manner very similar, the late Judge WOOD died at a meeting of the same Club.

Mr. OLMSTED would have completed his seventy-fifth year on the 17th of the present month. He was born at Wilton, in this State, in 1793, graduated at Yale College in 1816, and for a long lifetime devoted himself to the business of instruction. He established his reputation as a successful teacher at the academy in his native town. As rector for more than ten years of the Hopkins Grammar School, of this city, he restored this venerable collegiate school to more than its ancient reputation. Compelled by ill health to relinquish, in 1849, the office of rector, he still continued to give private instruction for eleven years more. For the last eight years his health has been infirm, and he has lived in comparative retirement. Mr. OLMSTED has represented his native town four times in the Legislature, and the Second Senatorial District once. In his profession of teacher, he was distinguished for the courteous dignity with which he gained the absolute respect of his pupils, while imparting to them thorough instruction. As a member of the community, though rather retiring in his habits, he was recognized and respected by all that knew him, as an eminently just-minded man. As a proper expression of respect for his services as a teacher and for his personal character, the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him, in 1862, by Yale College.

ATTEMPTED BANK ROBBERY.—On Tuesday night, burglars succeeded in entering the New-London National Bank, and attempted to break into the safe. Before their work was completed, they were frightened off and made good their escape. The bank was entered at one of the rear windows, and it is conjectured that the shutting of a door of a hotel near by alarmed the robbers. They had removed the plastering of the vault walls and some of the mortar between the stones. Three men were seen late at night to go out of the front door of the bank, and afterward one of them was seen in a saloon, intoxicated. They were well furnished with burglars' tools, they leaving a bit, augur, &c., at the bank. They had a fine saw, mallets, steel crowbars, steel wedges, cold chisels and hand-picks—all new. To get out, after they were frightened, they pried off the lock of the front door. They left chloroform and ether in the building. This makes the third attempt on the same bank.—*New-Haven Journal, Dec. 3.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

ACTION FOR LIBEL.

James Fisk, Jr., Sues the New-York Tribune—Damages Laid at $100,000.

Supreme Court, City and County of New-York
—James Fisk, Jr., vs. The Tribune Association.—An action has been commenced against the above-named defendants for an alleged libel, in which the damages are laid at $100,000. The facts of the case are apparent from the following abstract of the complaint:

JAMES FISK, Jr., plaintiff, complains and alleges:

1. That the defendant is a corporation created under the laws of this State, and having for its principal object the publication of a newspaper called the New-York *Tribune*.

2. That the said newspaper is published by the defendant in the City of New-York, and has a regular circulation of over 200,000 copies.

3. That on the 1st day of December, 1868, at the City of New-York, the defendant printed and published in the said newspaper, the New-York *Tribune*, the following false, malicious and scandalous words to and concerning the plaintiff:

"Erie War Movements. Rumored flight of Messrs. JAY GOULD and JAMES FISK, Jr., with a large amount of the funds of the Erie Railroad.

The Erie Railroad war has again assumed a new phase, the movement this time being no less than the reported flight of two of the principal directors, JAY GOULD and JAMES FISK, Jr., with all the available assets of the road, variously estimated at from $3,000,000 to $6,000,000.

Yesterday neither of the directors mentioned was to be seen in or around the Erie building, and the rumor that they had fled, taking with them the entire available assets of the road, amounting in stocks and money, as the rumor runs, to from $4,000,000 to $6,000,000. Where the refugees have gone to is a mystery.

* * * *

In the mean time, those most directly interested in the road, with the aid of the Police of this City, are endeavoring to ascertain the whereabouts of the missing officers and the large sum they have in custody."

And also commented upon the false statement aforesaid, in the words following, printed and published as aforesaid:

"The reported larceny of $8,000,000 is the latest sensation in the records of thievery concerning the Erie Railroad. Our columns contain all that is known thus far of the mysterious doings at midnight about the Erie Building and crossing, a little-used fence, and starting of unusual trains and signalings, and dodgings, and miscellaneous muddle, which have led to the belief that one of the Erie receivers is off to parts unknown with the money, and the other is left to conduct his bootless suit in the Courts. We suggest to interested parties that there are left some old rails, some locomotives and some cars that might still be stolen."

4. That the defendant intended by the said publication to convey the impression that the plaintiff had stolen the sum of $8,000,000 or more from the Erie Railway Company, and had absconded from this State with the same, with intent to defraud the said Company and its stockholders thereof, and further, that the plaintiff would steal any other property of the said Company which he could find.

5. That the said publication was grossly false, neither the plaintiff, nor any person in company with him, having taken one dollar of money belonging to the said Company on the occasion referred to by the defendant in the said publication.

Wherefore, the plaintiff demands judgment against the defendant for $100,000 and costs.

FIELD & SHEARMAN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

City and County of New-York: JAMES FISK, Jr., being duly sworn, says that the foregoing complaint is true of his own knowledge, except as to the matters therein stated upon information and belief, and that as to those matters he believes it to be true.

JAMES FISK, Jr.

Sworn Dec. 3, 1868, before me,
MORTIMER SMITH, No ary Public, New-York.

FIRES YESTERDAY.

Destructive Fire in the Theatre Comique—Aggregate Loss $35,000.

At 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the large three-story brick building in rear of No. 514 Broadway, known as the Theatre Comique, which resulted in great loss and the partial destruction of the stage and auditorium. The theatre consists of two buildings, the one on Crosby-street being entirely apart and distinct from the Broadway building, an opening in the party-wall having been made for the purpose of affording an entrance from the Broadway edifice to the main one on Crosby-street. The first floor of the Broadway building is occupied as the entrance to the lobbies and the ticket offices, the upper floors being occupied by mercantile firms.

The flames were first discovered by the watchman who sleeps on the premises, near the heating apparatus in the party wall already described. Their origin is, however, difficult to determine, as the apparatus had only recently been repaired and put in perfect order. The watchman was awakened by the smoke, and at once gave an alarm, which was promptly responded to by the firemen, who found the rear portion of the auditorium all ablaze when they broke open the doors. As soon as the fire obtained free vent by the draft afforded by the open doors, the flames spread rapidly and passed over the parquet with a sudden bound, scarcely injuring it, and at once reached the stage and scenery, which being of a light and inflammable character, were soon destroyed. The firemen fought the flames with energy, and at length succeeded in extinguishing them before the entire interior had been gutted, thus saving the building and considerable loss to the owners and lessees.

Messrs. CHARLES WHITE and ALEXANDER SPENCER are the lessees of the theatre, and estimate their loss on scenery, fixtures and wardrobes, at $15,000, upon which they have not had a dollar of insurance. They do not lose their lease of the theatre, as it is still intact as such, only the stage and lower lobby being injured. The flames failed to inflict any damage upon the parquet chairs, though the interior of the theatre is a scene of confusion and destruction.

Mr. WM. HORACE LINGARD, the mimic actor and singer, fortunately escaped any severe individual loss, as his extensive wardrobe was not touched by the flames, and only slightly damaged by water. Miss ALICE DUNNING, the leading actress of the troupe, sustained considerable loss by the loss of several valuable dresses and other articles, damaged by fire and water. The other members of the troupe all sustained small individual losses by the destruction of wardrobes, &c. The aggregate losses of the Company will be about $5,000, upon which they have no insurance.

The buildings are owned by WM. A. HAYDEN, who sustains a loss of $5,000, covered by insurance, though in what companies could not be ascertained.

The Broadway building escaped the ravages of the fire, through the strenuous exertions of Chief-Engineer KINGSLAND and the firemen.

The Theatre Comique was originally a Jewish Synagogue, and was opened as a place of amusement by HENRY WOOD, in 1860, when he reorganized his company of minstrels for the third time. The place remained under his management for three or four years as a minstrel hall. GEO. WOOD was the next lessee, and opened it as Wood's Theatre. He continued in possession for some eighteen months, when he retired and was succeeded by JAMES LINGARD, the proprietor of the New Bowery Theatre, then recently destroyed by fire. LINGARD only continued in possession for a few weeks, when he was succeeded by CHARLEY WHITE, the minstrel, who opened it as a variety show. After a brief season WHITE took his company to Boston, and HAVLON'S Combination Troupe of Gymnasts leased the theatre for a short season. Since their retirement Messrs. WHITE & SPENCER have been the lessees, and were highly successful in the introduction of a talented theatrical and vocal company, until their career was thus checked by fire. The repairs necessary to restore the theatre will probably occupy two or three months, thus occasioning a heavy loss to the lessees.

GEO. H. SHARP, a member of Engine Company No. 17, had a leg broken during the fire, by being caught between the hose and the steamer. He was taken to his residence, No. 12 Norfolk-street, after the limb had been set by Dr. ARMSTRONG.

OTHER FIRES.

At 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the grocery of CHAS W. SHERWOOD, No. 201 Spring-street. The flames originated from the stove, and were extinguished with trifling damage.

At 7:30 o'clock A. M., another fire broke out in the apartments of GEORGE ANDACHER, at No. 602 Third-avenue, caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. A damage of $100 was occasioned, covered by an insurance of $1,000.

At 10 A. M. a fire occurred in the wholesale and retail kerosene oil store of C. MICHAELS, at No. 81 Avenue C, caused by the accidental ignition of material under the counter. Loss $50, insured for $1,500.

At 10:30 A. M. a fire was discovered in the attic story of No. 68 Hester-street, occupied by Mrs. MASON, where a bed caught fire in some unexplained manner. Damage $25, no insurance.

At 12:30 o'clock P. M. a sixth fire broke out in the basement of the grocery of GALLAGHER & BRO., No. 119 Mulberry-street. The flames originated in some unknown way among some loose hay in the subcellar, and before they could be extinguished a loss of $2,000 was sustained on stock and building, covered by insurance in the Bowery.

Sunday Evening Lectures in Brooklyn by Dr. Willard Parker.

The New Bethel Mission, connected with Plymouth Church, is doing an excellent work. Rev. Mr. BEECHER is resolved that the Sunday evening talks to the working people, who assemble in the main hall of the Mission, shall not be confined to the ordinary off-hand platitudes likely to be used by speakers and preachers who suppose poor people do not need intellectual effort on the part of those who address them; so he has inaugurated what will appear to many to be an innovation, yet a useful one—a course of practical and instructive lectures, to be delivered on Sunday evenings. The following correspondence between Mr. BEECHER and Dr. WILLARD PARKER will explain the matter:

MR. BEECHER TO DR. PARKER.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 6, 1868.

My Dear Dr. Parker:

Only busy men have leisure, and as you are enormously busy I turn to you for the performance of some public work.

I wish to secure your presence for three or four Sunday nights, to talk to the workingmen of Brooklyn on the matter of health, of diet, drinking, tobacco, illicit pleasures—anything, everything that has a moral result through physical obedience or disobedience to Divine law.

You never had a better place, nor a better chance. For, in the first place, you will reach the very people who need instruction, and, secondly, your example will inspire many of your medical brethren to become preachers of righteousness by a wise teaching of God's physical laws.

Mr. BELL, who will hand you this, is the gentleman who is at the head of the Bethel of Plymouth Church, an institution that it will do your heart good to look upon. Truly yours,

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

DR. PARKER'S ANSWER.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR: I have concluded to try and see what can be done in Sunday evening lectures.

I propose to take up Anatomy and Physiology and point out therefrom the rules we should follow in order that we may have *Health* and *Happiness*. These are the captions of the lectures proposed. I hope they will be sufficiently understood in their meaning to answer the purpose. 1. The anatomy or *structure* of the "house" in which we live, i. e., the human body. 2. The physiology or use of the "house" in which we live. 3. The rules to be followed so as to keep our "house" *in perfect order*. 4. The consequences of violating the rules, not only to the "house," but to the *occupant*. You see I propose to speak of the Anatomy and Physiology of Man, and to point out the laws of health and declare them to be the laws of God, and as binding on man as the Decalogue.

Yours truly,

WILLARD PARKER.

To Rev. H. W. BEECHER.

The first of the lectures thus announced will be delivered in the main hall of the Bethel, in Hicks-street, Brooklyn, to-morrow morning. Subject—The Anatomy or Structure of the "House" in which we Live—(i. e., the Human Body.") As the usual services will take place in Plymouth Church, it is Mr. BEECHER's request that the Bethel be reserved for the people for whose benefit it is more particularly intended.

The Wallabout of the Past—The Old Ridge Road—Houses Without Access to the Street.

The Law Committee of the Brooklyn Common Council, at its last meeting, had an interesting case before it, one which involved the complaint of sundry citizens that they were the occupants of houses which by the acts of other citizens had been cut off from all access to a public thoroughfare, so that they were unable to get into or out of their premises without trespassing on that of their neighbors. It appeared that in the year 1835 there was an act passed by which Commissioners were authorized to lay out streets of the City of Brooklyn. Another act, passed in the same session of the Legislature, enabled the City of Brooklyn to buy from the Turnpike Company then existing, all their right in and over the old Wallabout Ridge road. This road ran along the shore eastward from the New-yard, somewhat parallel to the line now occupied by Flushing-avenue, but further inland. The city paid $15,000 to the Turnpike Company and acquired the old road, retaining the toll heretofore paid by the public for passing over a bridge which crossed the old Wallabout Creek near Kent-avenue.

The Commissioners appointed under the act of the Legislature alluded to directed that the old road be closed and that instead thereof, the road now known as Flushing-avenue be opened. On the swamps at the back of the rear abodes of the City Railroad Company on Flushing-avenue, are two streets, Walworth and Sanford, which intersect Flushing-avenue. On the line of the old Ridge road, between the two streets in question, three men named SHIELDS, SHEARON and ROGERS bought property and built houses fronting on the line of the old road. Lastly, Mr. MCKAY has bought property and built houses across the line of the old road at Walworth-street and at Sanford-street. The consequence is, that when the rest of the block between Park and Flushing avenues, and Walworth and Sanford streets is built up, Mr. ROGERS and the others will find their lots inclosed in the middle of a block, with no means of approaching any public street.

They therefore applied to the Common Council for redress, and Ex-Judge GARRISON appeared before the Law Committee to argue their claim. They urge that the old road ought to be kept open as a public highway. After hearing the counsel the Committee came to the conclusion that the old road was legally closed, and that the matter was one for the owners of the adjoining land; and that if the owners of the houses occupied by Mr. ROGERS and others felt aggrieved they should go to the Courts and not to the city authorities for redress. It appears there is a city street graded and paved up to Walworth-street, midway between Park and Flushing avenues, which, if prolonged to Sandford-street, would intersect the block nearly on the line of the old road. If this thus open to the property owners to apply for an act to open the street through the centre of the block, which is a very large, one if no street be allowed to intervene between Park and Flushing avenues.

Exploits a of Returned Californian.

A man named CPINTON WHEELER, a returned Californian, has appeared at different places in New-Jersey, with the intelligence of the death of rich relatives, and of the existence in his own pockets, of wills and documents conveying large amounts to the persons whom he favored by his attentions. His first appearance was made to a family in Jersey City, to whom he brought intelligence of the death of a gentleman in California, who had bequeathed $75,000 to a widow lady who had formerly resided at the house which he visited. Steps were at once taken to communicate with the recipient of the legacy, but when the day for the meeting and for the transfer of the papers arrived, the bearer of the important documents was nowhere to be found. The object of his strange statements could not be readily accounted for, as he secured no plunder by his operations. All doubt as to his intentions was removed, however, when a communication, found in a country newspaper, of his adventures in the vicinity of Newtown, N. J., where, by representations of a nature similar to those which he put forth in Jersey City, he succeeded in stealing a large amount of jewelry and valuables in the house of the gentleman whom he visited. With these he decamped, and the efforts of the officers of the law to discover him proved unavailing. A few days ago, however, he turned up at Saddle River, in Bergen County, where he made arrangements for the purchase of several farms and a country seat. Before the transactions had been completed, however, the opulent stranger had secured some advances on one of the numerous mortgages which he held in his possession, and with the money so obtained, together with the contents of a portmonnaie, mysteriously abstracted from a house where he had been entertained, he suddenly left for parts unknown. He is supposed, however, to have come to New-York.

The Rosa Homicide—Action of the Coroner—The Assailant Still at Large.

Coroner FLYNN yesterday held an inquest at the Fourteenth Ward Police Station, in the case of DOMINICK F. ROSA, the Italian who died from three stab-wounds received at the hands of JAMES A. NASCA on the 20th ult. The following evidence was obtained:

PASQUALE PASTUCCI, of No. 45 Crosby-street, testified that on the 22d ult., at 7 P. M., he was with NASCA and others on the second floor of No. 68 Crosby-street, when the deceased came in drunk and struck NASCA twice. NASCA asked if he meant the blows in earnest or only in fun, when ROSA again struck him and threw him down. NASCA tried to resist, but was overpowered by ROSA, when he drew a knife from his pocket and stabbed ROSA. NASCA then fled and has not been seen since. This testimony was corroborated by ANGELO ANTONIO BERIGNA, and a cousin of the first witness named PASQUALE PASTUCCI.

P. P. DOYLE, a reporter for the *Herald*, testified that on the 26th ult., four days after the stabbing, he had visited the house No. 68 Crosby-street, as he had heard that a man had been stabbed; before he entered the second floor he was mistaken by some men as a physician, and was shown the wounded man. There were several others present. He asked who did it and was pointed to a man who stood near the window who also intimated that he was the guilty person.

The previous witnesses were then recalled, when they positively denied that NASCA was present when DOYLE was in the room, and no person in the room had indicated any one present to him as the assailant of deceased. The witness DOYLE was called to testify in consequence of an article he had published describing his visit and the alleged confession of the assailant.

The jury rendered a verdict against the accused, who has not been arrested. Capt. GARLAND anticipates being successful in securing him, as he has a clue to his whereabouts.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

THREE-CARD MONTE.

MORITZ BLUM, now stopping at the hotel on the corner of Battery-place and Greenwich-street, made complaint yesterday before the magistrate against JOHN LAIPOLE, who had been arrested by Officer HAYES of the Broadway Squad. It appears that BLUM was on the 1st inst. induced to enter the premises on the northeast corner of Bayard-street and the Bowery, where he lost $95 at the game known as "three-card monte." LAIPOLE was the manipulator of the cards, and BLUM accused him of fraudulent practices. The prisoner was held for trial in default of bail.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

ALEX. M. JACKSON, manager in the store of LANE & MCCREERY in Broadway, near Grand-street, caused the arrest of JAMES FARLEY, one of the clerks, on a charge of embezzlement. MICHAEL ROSENTHAL, of No. 471 Broadway, acted as a decoy, and purchased from FARLEY four handkerchiefs for which he paid $1. The prisoner had failed to make any return of the money so received, hence his arrest. FARLEY was for some time suspected of embezzlement, though he was only detected in the present instance. The Magistrates held him for trial at the Special Sessions.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.

JOHN F. THOW, publisher, No. 50 Greene-street, appeared yesterday as a complainant against JOHN GLEASON, a junk dealer at No. 54 Spring-street, whom he charged with buying a number of stereotype plates, which had been stolen from his establishment. The affair had been investigated by Detective QUINN, of the Eighth Precinct, who secured the boys who had stolen the plates. Two of these said that GLEASON had purchased a number of plates of them at the rate of six cents per pound. Upon this evidence GLEASON was required to give bail to appear for trial.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ANOTHER HOMICIDE—DEATH OF JOHN G. WING.—Coroner FLYNN was yesterday notified of the death of JOHN G. WING, aged 45, a native of England, who had his skull fractured during an altercation on the 30th ult. with JOHN LYNCH and JOHANNA LYNCH, his wife, at No. 2 Weehawken-street, where all of the parties reside. The deceased was struck on the head with a musket in the hands of LYNCH, and after lingering in a semi-unconscious state at Bellevue Hospital until Thursday evening, death at length ensued. Both of the accused were arrested at the time of the assault by the Ninth Ward Police. An inquest will be held to-day.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—An unknown man, aged 30, was found in the street, by the Twenty-ninth Precinct Police, quite ill, when he stated that he was tired of life, and had taken two laudanum pills. After medical aid had been given him, he was taken to Bellevue Hospital. In one of his pockets a piece of paper was found on which was written: "Cockney Jack, *alias* J. Maclin, who lives corner Grand and Clare streets, San Francisco, Cal."

DEATH FROM CONVULSIONS.—PATRICK TOOMEY, a native of Ireland, aged 35, was on Thursday seized with convulsions while at work on board the steamship *Colorado*, at Pier No. 46 North River, and died soon after his admission to Bellevue Hospital. The Coroner held an inquest yesterday, and a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

THE CAHILL MYSTERY.—Coroner FLYNN impaneled a jury yesterday in the case of THOMAS CAHILL, who died from a wound in the throat received under mysterious circumstances, and as there was no evidence, he postponed the inquest for ten days.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE THREE ANXIOUS INQUIRERS.—The three gentlemen who are "anxious to know" were in Williamsburg yesterday afternoon, and evidently had a good time. One of them paved the way for the other two by calling at the office of Mr. B. RESSEGUIE's lumber-yard in Kent-avenue, opposite the end of Hewes-street. He was exceedingly anxious to know about the price of a particular kind of lumber for flooring, which did not happen to be in stock, and while he was discussing the matter two other gentlemen entered, both of whom were anxious to know the location of another lumber-yard—that of HUFFINGTON & Co. The book-keeper informed them that it was in South Brooklyn. They insisted that it must be in that neighborhood, and the book-keeper had to explain. While the latter gentleman was warming up on the subject of HUFFINGTON & Co., the first gentleman so anxious on the flooring question disappeared. The book-keeper kept on explaining about HUFFINGTON & Co., and went over a list of lumber-yards in Williamsburg, and coming to the name of HARDY BROWN, one of the two remaining gentlemen, exclaimed, "Ah, that's it—that's it!" Then they left. Then the book-keeper, anxious to make a trade, looked round for gentleman No. 1 with a view of selling him some flooring, but he had gone. By this time the book-keeper began to think the conduct of the visitors strange, and on order to relieve his mind of the whim that he had been taken in, he opened the safe, and found that it had been open during the afternoon. The result was that the discovery was made that the sum of $230 had been abstracted from the safe. The book-keeper is now "anxious to know" what became of the three visitors.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.—MRS. JANE HENDERSON died at the residence of her son, SAMUEL HENDERSON, at No. 124 Myrtle-avenue, yesterday, having reached the advanced age of 99 years and 10 months.

NEW-JERSEY.

CAUSE AND CROSS CAUSE.—About a week since a steward employed on board the Bremen steamship *Germania*, left a package of goods in the charge of Mr. CHARLES USHRINE, keeper of a public house at the corner of Third and Washington streets, Hoboken, at the same time stating his intention to call for the parcel next day. The following morning a man called at the house and said he was sent by parties in the steamship for the baggage left in charge of Mr. USHRINE. The latter handed over to him by the clerk of the shop, and a few hours subsequently the steward made his appearance and demanded his property. He was astonished to find it had already been given to another without his consent, and declared he would hold Mr. USHRINE responsible. The steward joined his ship and left in her for Bremen. The bartender, a young man named WILLIAM ENGEL, gave a full description of the thief, and DAVID FICK, a special officer, was detailed to hunt up the case. His duties as a detective compelled FICK to occasionally go to New-York, where he became intimate with a young man named CHAS. KAUFMANN, whom, from the description given, he believed to be the thief. He induced KAUFMANN to go to Hoboken under some pretext, and the moments they were landed there FICK intimated he was an officer, and KAUFMANN should consider himself as under arrest until the mystery of the robbery was cleared. KAUFMANN got indignant, but went to USHRINE's, where he denied his supposed guilt. A discovery was then made, which resulted in the prisoner being beaten by USHRINE, his wife and the bartender. The noise of the row attracted the attention of Officer KAISER, who, at the request of USHRINE, carried KAUFMANN away in custody on a charge of having received goods under false pretences. This took place on Wednesday evening. The necessary affidavit having been drawn up, the prisoner was committed to jail on the charge mentioned, but having shortly afterward given bail, he was discharged. He next went before Judge WHITE, and preferred charges against FICK and KAISER for false imprisonment, and against USHRINE, wife and bartender, for assault and battery and perjury. Warrants were issued and the parties were arrested, but discharged on giving $500 bail to appear for examination.

GRAND ORGAN CELEBRATION.—The solemn opening of the grand organ in St. James' (R. C.) Church, Newark, will take place on Sunday next. The programme is of a brilliant character, and the presence of twenty-two Bishops and officiating clergymen will render the occasion one of the utmost solemnity and impressiveness. Dr. WILCOX, of Boston, will preside at the organ, and the musical portion of the service being unusually attractive, a large attendance is expected.

BURGLARIES.—The oyster scow of BRISTOL & BOUTON, Newark, was broken into by WASHINGTON STANBERRY, a former employe, and $3 stolen therefrom. STANBERRY is held for trial....The storehouse of FREDERICK HANZ, No. 34 Market-street, Newark, was entered on Thursday night by burglars and robbed of two barrels of flour and two bags containing 200 pounds of flour and meal.

FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.—The Ocean County Fruit Growers' Association have elected the following officers: President, DANIEL ROBERTS; Vice-President, CORNELIUS PECK; Secretary, S. S. GILLETT; Treasurer, A. A. BRANT; Finance Committee, W. J. JAMES, NATHAN CANFIELD and GEO. M. JOY.

SUSPECTED.—GEORGE WILLIAMS, who alleges he is a car conductor, and JOSEPH COLLINS, who says he is a clerk, were arrested in Jersey City on Thursday night on suspicion of picking a lady's pocket. They were brought before the Recorder, but no person appearing to prosecute, and there being no evidence, they were discharged.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An old resident of Plainfield, WM. BATT, died suddenly at his residence a few days since, from disease of the heart. He had only just arrived at his home from Newark when he dropped suddenly and died.

ARRESTED.—HENRY ASHFIELD, No. 5 Willow-street, and JOHN DELANEY, of Rowen's Court, Newark, were committed for trial yesterday on a charge of having stolen a quantity of iron from GEORGE M. BALLARD.

BEAT HIS WIFE.—GEORGE BLANKENHEIM, No. 121 Newark-street, Newark, beat his wife yesterday, for which he was committed for trial.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Blatchford.

THE BLAISDELL-ECKEL WHISKY CASE—FINAL.

The United States vs. Alva W. Blaisdell and Christian Eckel.—In this case counsel appeared for the defendants, and stated that they had concluded not to make a motion to quash as at first intended, but would plead to the indictment.

The defendants were called and through their counsel pleaded not guilty.

FORFEITURE.

The United States vs. A Quantity of Distilled Spirits, Machinery, &c., found at No. 451 Tenth-avenue.—The trial of this case was resumed yesterday morning. At the conclusion of the testimony counsel summed up the case on both sides, and the Judge charged the jury, who retired, and after a short absence returned a verdict of forfeiture.

Mr. Felton for the claimant; District-Attorney Courtney and Assistant District-Attorney Rollins for the Government.

IN BANKRUPTCY—DEBTS OF A FIDUCIARY CHARACTER NO GROUNDS FOR WITHHOLDING A DISCHARGE.

In the matter of William W. Tracy, James Wilson, Thomas J. Strong and Joseph N. Orvis, bankrupts.—In this matter Mrs. Sarah J. Irwin, executrix of the estate of the late James Irwin, appeared to oppose the discharge of two of the bankrupts above named, and filed a specification as follows:

"The undersigned objects to the discharge of William W. Tracy and James Wilson from the debt set forth in the schedules herein as due her, on the ground that such debt was contracted by the said Tracy and Wilson, and was created while they were acting in a fiduciary character."

BLATCHFORD, J. The specification filed by Sarah J. Irwin, executrix, is only to the effect that the debt due to her by Tracy and Wilson was created while they were acting in a fiduciary character. This is no ground for withholding a discharge. She must show the fact in reply to a plea of the discharge in a suit on her claim.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

THE NORTH GERMANY EXTRADITION CASE.

In the matter of the application for the extradition of Heinrich Schaefer, the alleged fugitive wife murderer from Hesse Darmstadt, counsel yesterday finished summing up the case, and the Commissioner has reserved his decision till Thursday next.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 4.

Before Judge Sutherland.

THE LARKIN HOMICIDE—THE PRISONERS RELEASED ON BAIL.

In re the Certiorari of Hugh Campbell, James Berrigan and Ann Hines, to be released on bail.—This case was up to-day on a motion made by the prisoners' counsel, as already reported in the TIMES, to obtain the release of the prisoners, who were committed to the Tombs on the 30th ult., charged, on the warrant of the Coroner, with having caused the death of Felix Larkin, at the corner of Hudson and Canal streets, on the 25th ult. The counsel for the relators traversed the return, setting forth that the

1½d. ₱ 480 lbs., March, April shipment; 2,000 quarters of Banat@Ineze at 33s. 9d. ₱ 480 lbs., March, April shipment. Owing to the borough election, there was no Grain market held here on last Tuesday, and the amount of business passing in the trade during the week has been of the most limited description, at about former prices.

Statement of Imports.

	Wheat, qrs.	Flour, bbls.	Flour, l. sacks.	Corn, qrs.
Imports for week ending 5th inst.	18,486	129	1,843	4,417
Imports from Oct. 1, 1868.	89,773	22,924	61,992	109,575
Same time last season.	280,467	46,164	31,920	39,666
Estimated stock here on June 30, 1868.	345,990	34,770	31,839	16,880
Dec. 31, 1867.	183,747	50,689	30,384	41,845
June 30, 1867.	113,228	10,944	108,013	36,289
Dec. 31, 1866.	310,676	8,642	108,937	13,591
June 30, 1866.	206,452	10,573	226,052	33,866

Mr. FRED. H. SMITH, late with Messrs. RODMAN, FISK & Co., and now a commission broker in Government Securities at No. 24 Nassau-street, was recently admitted to membership in the Government Department of the Stock Exchange.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD.

The First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Sinking Fund Bonds of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company, pay both Principal and Interest in GOLD COIN, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Each Bond is for $1,000 or £200 Sterling, and is convertible into stock at the option of the holder. The coupons are payable Feb. 1 and Aug. 1, in New-York or London, at the option of the holder.

The Road runs from Rockford in Northern Illinois to St. Louis, a distance, including tracks to Coal Mines, &c., of about 400 miles, and traverses the finest district of Illinois.

The Bonds have 50 years to run, and are a lien of $21,000 per mile upon the Company's railroad and franchises, its coal lands—of which it has 20,000 acres containing A HUNDRED MILLION TONS OF COAL—its rolling stock, and property of every sort.

A Subscription of $8,800,000, at par, to the Capital Stock of the Company, furnishes a large part of the means required to construct and equip the road.

Nearly half the entire length of the road is graded, and substantially ready for the iron; the rails are now arriving upon the line. The first division, giving an outlet to the coal, will be in operation in 60 days, and track-laying will from this time be prosecuted with the utmost energy till the last rail is in position. The Company intend to have the whole of the road in readiness for the Autumn business of 1869.

The Bonds are for sale at 97½ and accrued interest in currency, and may be obtained through bankers and brokers throughout the country, or at the office of the Company, NO. 12 WALL-STREET, New-York. Governments and other securities received in exchange at market rates.

The Trustees for the Bondholders is the UNION TRUST COMPANY of New-York.

Pamphlets giving full information sent on application. H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)
30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is tne same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale or the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

☞ UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, 30 years to run, are offered for sale on favorable terms, at the office of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Rivington-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Clinton-st., 28x100. $28,800
Ridge-st., n. w. cor. of Rivington-st., 25x89.11. 29,500
Norfolk-st., w. s., 125 ft. s. of Delancey-st., 25x100. 14,000
New-st., 450 ft. s. of Stanton-st., 20x100. 7,000
Nassau-av., cor. of Elwood-st., 130x408.11x162.1x503.9 4,500
Clinton-st., w. s., No. 173, 22x100. } 29,000
Clinton-st., w. s., No. 175, 25x100. }
Clinton-st., w. s., No. 177, 25x100. }
Bloomingdale Tract, lots Nos. 831 and 832. 2,250
5th-st., No. 531, 97x23. 11,400
Lexington-av., No. 94, 73.7x20. 6,000
12th-st., n. s., 160 ft. e. of 9th-av., 104x34. 22,800
14th-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of Avenue B., 21.10x103.3. 16,800
32d-st., s. s., 65 ft. w. of 9th-av., 16.8x98.9. 4,500
32d-st., s. s., 184.8 ft. e. of 9th-av., 2.9x98.9. 23,000
34th-st., s. s., 350 ft. s. of 7th-av., 25x98.9. 45,000
31st-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 10th-av., 98.9x100.3x98.9x 5.3. x33. 22,800
43d-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 8th-av., 100.5x175. 52,500
44th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 8th-av., 100.5x75. 15,000
46th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x75 block. 2,600
46th-st., n. s., 145.3 ft. w. of 3d-av., 100.8x75.3. 15,000
50th-st., s. s., 2 0 ft. w. of 8th-av., 16.8x75 block. 9,000
50th-st., s. s., 180 ft. e. of 7th-av., 100.4x20. 4,500
54th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 10th-av., 200.10x50. 14,100
54th-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 100.5x20. 22,500
56th-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 3d-av., 100.4x80.5. nom.
56th-st., s. s., 168.9 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18.9x100.5. 23,000
63d-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 8th-av., 100.5x125. 50,000
66th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 8th-av., 100.5x75. 18,000
67th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 11th-av., 100.2x100. 10,000
84th-st., n. s., 119 ft. w. of Avenue A, 204.4x100x34.3 x24x124. 25,000
96th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 50x100.11. 18,000
96th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 9th-av., 201.10x50. 8,700
96th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 11th-av., 100x100. 10,000
111th-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of road, 100x100.11. 15,000
118th-st., n. s., 1.0 ft. w. of 9th-av., 100.11x100. 6,000
119th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 3d-av., 44.5x100.11. 750
119th-st., s. s., 269 ft. w. of 3d-av., 100.11x16.8. 5,600
122d-st., s. s., 62.6 ft. w. of Avenue A, 50.5x12.6. 3,560
127th-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 6th-av., 150x75 block. 12,600
Lexington-av., w. s., 25 ft. n. of 42d-st., 19.9x95. 30,000
Monroe-st., Nos. 4 and 6. nom.
North-st., s. s., 36.9 ft. e. of Eldridge-st., 16.8x13.6. 4,000
Aldermay-st., s. s., 98.8 ft. w. of Stanton, 18.8x100. 10,000
Columbia-st., w. s., 80 ft. n. of Rivington, 49.8x20. 15,000
Eldridge-st., w. s., 141.1 ft. s. of Canal, 100x16.8. 10,500
Eldridge-st., w. s., 157.9 ft. s. of Canal, 10x16.8. 9,333
Eldridge-st., No. 115, 124.6x10. 9,333
Grand-st., s. s., 20 ft. e. of Greene, 20x90. 25,000
Suffolk-st., w. s., 25x100. 1,000
Division-st., s. s., 25x100. 10,000
40th-st., n. w. cor. of Lexington-av., 25x20.6. 15,100
45th-st., n. s., 271.9 ft. e. of 7th-av., 100.4x17.1. 15,000
68th-st., n. s., 185 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x100.5. 3,800
81st-st., s. s., 329 ft. e. of 1st-av., 100.5x20. 5,650
56th-st., n. s., 230.4 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 100.5x 16.10. 20,000
96th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 1st-av., 81x100.5. 6,000
78th-st., n. s., 155 ft. e. of 3d-av., 102.2x50. 6,500
103d-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 3d-av. 12,350
114th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x100. 10,000
120th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x100. 3,000
123d-st. n. s., 250 ft. e. of 8th-av., 50x100.6. 4,000
141st-st., s. w. corner of 7th-av. 194,000
Avenue C, e. s., 22.8 ft. s. of 7th-st., 22.8x83. 36,100
2d-av., s. w. corner of 87th-st., 38.8x61.8. 6,800
4th-av., w. s., 50.11 ft. n. of 124th-st., 50x90. nom.
4th-av., n. w. corner of 124th-st., 50.11x90. 7,500
4th-av., w. s., 50.11 ft. n. of 124th-st., 50x90. 6,500
10th-av., s. e. corner of 99th-st., 200x100.3. 25,000
11th-av., s. w. corner of 55th-st., 100x69.9. 11,000

Lease Recorded.

North River Pier and India Wharf, Atlantic Dock-house, 4 5-12 years, per year. $1,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Arch-st., e. s., 185 ft. from Warren-st., 25x103. $2,600
Grand-st., e. s., 135 ft. from Court-st., 33x100. 1,800
Lafayette-st., s. s., 154 ft. from Sandford-st., 200x117. 19,000
Monroe-st., e. s., 150 ft. from Downing-st., 25x66. 2,400
Washington-st., s. s., 100 ft. from Marshal's-st., 136 x139. 14,000

Orange.

Spring-st., n. s., Burnside property, 72x80. $360
Orange to Newark road, n. s., Pruden property, ¾ acre. 700

Montclair.

Gates-av., centre line, 4 chains 8 links from Harrison-av., 1 8-10 acres. $11,250

HUDSON COUNTY.

Jersey City.

Grand-st., s. s., 155 ft. w. of Green-st., 20x100. $10,000
Monmouth-st., e. s., 50 ft. s. of North 1st-st., 25x 100. 1,600
South 8th-st., n. s., 110 ft. w. of Jersey-av., 30x100. 5,625
South 9th-st., lot No. 26, block No. 123, 25x100. 5,000

Hudson City.

Penhorn Creek, lot No. 2, map Casparus Prior, 9-10 acre. }
Penhorn Creek, lot No. 4, map Casparus Prior, 63-100 acre. } $1,284
Penhorn Creek, lot No. 5, map Casparus Prior, 1 15-100 acres. }
Meadow property, lot No. 4, map Casparus Prior, 5 14-100 acres. }
Meadow property, lot No. 5, map Casparus Prior, 4 93-100 acres. }
Summit-av., 80 ft. n. of Zabriskie-st., 25x125. 3,800

Harrison.

Van Solengen and 3d sts., n. e. cor., 25x100. $275
Van Solengen-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 2d-st., 25x100. 450

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 4, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	21	Barley, bushels.	3,500
Flour, bbls.	15,180	Malt, bushels.	....
Flour, bags.	....	Peas, cushels.	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	274	Pork, bbls.	1,730
Cornmeal, bags.	....	Cut Meats, pkgs.	357
Wheat, bushels.	65,871	Lard, pkgs.	764
Corn, bushels.	16,100	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	2,807
Rye, bushels.	5,776	Whisky, bbls.	174
Oats, bushels.	43,110	Petroleum, bbls.	7,043

ASHES—Have been in demand at $7 50@$7 87 for Pots, and $9@$9 25 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The inquiry has been quite moderate for most kinds of stock, within our range. Men's Thick and Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 50; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 38@$2 25; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 85c.@$1 10; Men's Splits and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 50; Boys', $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 25@$2 25; Ladies' Sewed Goat and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged, Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 50@$2 25; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 50c.@$1; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$3; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Boys' Children's S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ₱ pair.

BRICKS—Have been in fair request at uniform prices, including common Hard at $8@$13; Croton at $18@$22, and Philadelphia Front at $45@$50 ₱ thousand.

BEESWAX—Has been inactive at 40½c.@43c. for Yellow, ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Have been in limited request, including Adamantine at 21c.@24c. for light weights; Plain Sperm at 47c.@50c., and Patent do. at 58c.@60c. ₱ lb.

CEMENT—Continues in moderate demand, including Rosendale at $2 ₱ bbl.

COAL—Has been in less urgent request since our last, including Anthracite from yard at $8 25@$11, as extremes, ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs.; Liverpool House Cannel, in round lots, $18@$19; Liverpool Gas Cannel, $14 75@$15; Newcastle Gas, $10 25@$10 50 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been moderately inquired for, including Rio, 21½c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 24c.@27c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@17c.; Rio, 8c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 16½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14c.@16c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been rather more active, opening steadily, but closing heavily and irregularly. Sales, 3,238 bales, (of which 20 bales were to arrive), including 1,116 bales to spinners, 357 bales to speculators and 1,882 bales to shippers. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA are quoting as follows, in their circular for the current week, the

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N.O. & Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb.	21¾	22	22¾@22½
Good Ordinary, ₱ lb.	22¾	23	23¾@23½
Low Middling, ₱ lb.	23¾	24	24¾@24½
Middling, ₱ lb.	24¾	25	25¾@25½

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week.	19,128
Receipts last week.	21,363
Receipts preceding week.	22,960
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868.	210,108
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868.	696,014
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868.	692,329
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868.	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867.	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867.	687,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866.	511,680
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868.	71,426
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868.	284,696
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868.	375,580
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868.	356,435
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867.	472,890
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867.	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866.	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here.	27,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts, from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates.	631,000
Receipts, same time in 1867.	465,000
Receipts as all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868.	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1868.	3,571,000
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates.	291,000
Exports, same time last year.	204,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868.	1,657,015
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867.	1,558,787
Exports year ending Cotton year.	1,554,664
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates.	215,000
Estimated stock, same time last year.	222,500
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868.	88,180
Estimated stock, same time in 1867.	80,296
Crop of 1867–8.	2,430,893
Crop of 1866–7.	1,951,988

DRUGS, DYES AND DYE WOODS—Have been in moderate request at generally uniform prices.

FEATHERS—Have been quite dull, including Live Geese at 80c.@90c. ₱ lb.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Continue slow of sale at $3 05@$3 15 per case, ₱ box.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been very quiet at somewhat nominal prices.

FISH—There has been a moderate business reported in the principal kinds, including Dry Cod at $7@$7 50 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $20@$24 50; No. 2 do. $16@$19; No. 3 do., $10 75@$12 75 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $5@$6 25 ₱ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 36c.@40c. for Scale, and 26c.@28c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FRUIT—Foreign varieties have been in limited request, including new crop Layer Raisins at $3 55@$3 60 ₱ box; Currants at 11¼c.@11¾c.; Almonds at 18c.@29c.; Figs at 20c.@22c.; Turkish Prunes at 11¾c.@12c.; Dates, 10½c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been moderately dealt in to-day. The main inquiry has been for low grades, (particularly of State,) which have been quoted firmer, though closing less buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,000 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 65@$6 25; very superior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 65@$7 15; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7 15@$8 25, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 90@$7 40 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 65@$6 25
Extra State	6 65@ 8 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 65@11 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands.	6 90@ 7 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.	7 45@11 50
Extra Genesee	8 25@11 50
Common to fancy extra Missouri.	9 35@14 25

Southern Flour continues in limited demand at declining prices; sales have been reported since our last of 350 bbls., at $6 50@$8 20 for poor to fair, and $8 25@$11 50 for fair to very superior Extra. Sales of California Flour has been inactive and heavy; sales have been made of 300 bbls. at $6 75@$12 as extremes for old and new Extras, ₱ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is in fair request at $6 35@$8 50 for inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 350 bbls. Corn Meal has been in slack demand at $4 85@$5 35 for Western; $5@$5 15 for Jersey, and $5 80 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 300 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in demand at $4 25@$4 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair request, particularly Spring, which has improved in price, closing buoyantly. Winter has been depressed and irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 77,500 bushels, including White Western and mixed at Amber Western at $2; No. 1 Spring at $1 61@$1 62; No. 2 Spring $1 50@$1 53½; mixed No. 1 and 2 Spring at $1 55; Amber State at $1 82@$1 85, and White California at $2 20 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in slack request at declining prices; sales since our last 53,000 bushels, at $1 02@$1 13½ for unsound and damp, and $1 14@$1 16½ for sound and mixed Western, at store and afloat; $1 06@$1 17 for new and old White and Yellow, ₱ bushel. Rye has been quiet and weak in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,000 bushels, in lots, at $1 47½@$1 51 for Western, and $1 52@$1 54 for State, ₱ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Oats have been quite brisk at advanced prices; sales 219,000 bushels Western at 74½c.@75½c., in store and afloat, ₱ bushel.

The Albany *Argus* says: The following canal boats passed Fultonville during twenty-four hours ending 1:30 P. M., Dec. 3, 1868: Barley, &c., H. B. Littlefield, Oswego; Coal, J. Fox, Geneva. The Collector at Fultonville says: "The above boats lie at this place ice-bound. No other boats that I am aware of (going East) are on this level. Weather moderating."

HAY—North River Bale has been in quite moderate demand at 60c.@70c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 35 for poor to choice, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been inactive at 70c.@95c. for short and long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been sparingly inquired for, including American at 10c.@20c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@20c. ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to prime, 10c.@12c.; New-York State, choice to fancy, 18c.@20c.; Eastern, common to prime, 10c.@12c.; Eastern, choice to fancy, 15c.@18c.; Wisconsin, common to prime, 10c.@12c.; Wisconsin, choice to fancy, 15c.@18c.; Michigan, 10c.@16c.; Yearlings, of all grades, 5c.@10c.; Foreign, 15c.@20c. ₱ lb. The week's business in this line, Mr. EMMET WELLS notices thus: "Since our last report the market has been exceedingly heavy, none but the finest qualities finding acceptance with buyers. Many of our dealers entertain the belief that fine Hops will not go lower, and that the market has 'touched bottom;' but this expression has become so familiar under a continual declining market that we doubt the existence of any bottom to it. We scarcely see the use of depending upon anybody's opinion concerning the future course of the Hop trade, while viewing the fact that fine Hops are being offered as low as 15c. ₱ lb., the same quality of which, a year ago to-day, sold readily in this market at 60c. Here we find a decline of 75 per cent. within twelve months. This decline has been gradual, and no 'bottom touched' yet. Were the lowest point now reached, brewers who have been holding off for lower prices would lay in their supplies for the season. Speculators stand aloof, and dare not venture purchasing, even at the slaughtering price of 10c. ₱ lb. This we call no market at all; and growers who continue forwarding their Hops to New-York, until stocks become reduced, must do so at their own expense, and for the benefit of insurance companies and parties who receive storage. Every Hop-house in this City, commission, and non-commission, is crammed, jammed full of Hops, from cellar to garret. The railroad companies compel consignees to remove their Hops immediately on arrival, otherwise they cause them to be stored at the expense of the owner. This expense is usually double the regular rates, and does not include insurance. Referring particularly to consignments of Wisconsin Hops, (6,000 to 10,000 bales per week,) we doubt if things could be more mixed had every bale from that State been opened and thrown into an immense mash-tub, and there been subjected to the evolutions of the stirring apparatus. Every man's consignment is mixed through and through; there being no time and no room to select them at the depot, the Hops are brought into store and piled up and thrown indiscriminately. Placing each grower's mark by itself requires the time and services of six men a whole day on a hundred bales—i. e., when the marks are illegible. When plain, however, or in stencil, this force of physical labor can select and put in lots 400 or 500 bales ₱ day. In figuring up the expense of putting into type the many long lectures we have given Hop growers on the important subject of supplying themselves with stencil plates, we find we could have saved quite a large fortune by gratuitously presenting a plate to each of our friends who have favored us with their consignments, but it is now too late. The Hops will have to be sampled, and the receipt will then be acknowledged the earliest possible moment. Those who have not been advised of the receipt of their Hops will therefore know by this the reason why. We are without our usual London letter this week, but we see, on Thursday, by cable, shown a telegram from London reporting an improvement in that market, with sales of American Hops at 80s. ₱ cwt.—equal to 19¼c. ₱ lb., our currency. The same message contained an order for 200 bales. Imports this week, from Germany, 50 bales. Exports for week ending Wednesday, Dec. 3, 792 bales.

HIDES—Have been in fair request at buoyant prices.

LEATHER—Has been salable and steady, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 28c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 27½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock, in the Rough, 35c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 40c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Heavy, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Light, 40c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 23c.@24c., ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been lightly dealt in, including Porto Rico at 42½c.@55c.; Cuba at 35c.@50c.; English Islands at 48c.@53c.; New-Orleans at 60c.@82c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue inactive, including Spirits Turpentine at 45½c.@47½c. ₱ gallon; Crude at $8 75@$3 87; Resin at $2 40@$2 85 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 50@$3 50; Pitch at $3@$3 12 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been generally in light demand, including Crude Whale at 56c.@$1; Bleached Whale at $1 15@$1 20; Crude Sperm at $1 85@$1 88; Unbleached Whale at $2@$2 05; Hard Oil at $1 35@$1 50; Red Oil at 58c.@60c.; Linseed Oil at 90c.@96c.; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been inactive at 17c.@17½c. for Crude in bulk; 22½c.@23c. for do. in bbls., and 30c.@33½c. for Refined in bond, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very dull, though buyers have had any existing advantage as to prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 700 bbls., in lots, at $26 50@$26 for New City and Western Mess; $25 50@$25 87 for Old Western Mess; $21 50@$22 25 for New and Old Prime Mess; $25@$25 50 for thin Mess; $19 50@$20 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl.; also 250 bbls. New Mess, January delivery, seller's option, on private terms. City Dressed Hogs have been quiet at 10¼c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Western are quoted nominally at 10c.@10¼c. ₱ lb., with a limited offering as yet. Cut Meats are quiet and heavy. Sales equal to 180 packages at 12c.@15c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams; 10c.@11c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon has been in demand at irregular prices. Sales, 650 boxes, including Cumberlands for forward delivery, at 11¼c.@12c., and Short Rib at 13c.@13¼c. ₱ lb. Lard is fairly active at steady prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,100 tierces and bbls. at 14½c.@15¾c. for Poor to Choice, chiefly at 15c.@15¾c. for Prime City, and 15¼c.@15¾c. for Good to Prime Western Steam, ₱ lb. Sales were also made of 250 tierces Prime Steam, February delivery, seller's option, at 14¾c. ₱ lb. Beef has been quite brisk at $18@$16 50 for plain Mess, $16@$20 for Extra Mess, and $20@$22 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 1,850 bbls. Tierce Beef is in less request, including New Prime Mess at $27@$30, and Indian Mess at $30@$34 ₱ tierce; Beef Hams continue in fair demand at $29 50@$31 ₱ bbl.; sales 175 bbls. Butter and Cheese are in request.

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	43 @45
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	43 @44
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins ₱ lb.	41 @43
Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	40 @42
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	38 @40
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ₱ lb.	45 @47
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ₱ lb.	43 @45
Welsh tubs, Extra and Sweegan County, ₱ lb.	42 @44
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ₱ lb.	38 @40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb.	38 @40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ₱ lb.	35 @37
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb.	33 @36
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb.	32 @35
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ₱ lb.	28 @30
Common Western, ₱ lb.	25 @27

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₱ lb.	18½@19
Factory dairies, fair quality, ₱ lb.	17 @18
Factory dairies, ordinary quality, ₱ lb.	16 @17
Farm dairies, fair to good.	16 @17
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese.	9 @13

RICE—Has been quiet and quoted nominally steady at $8@$9 for Carolina, ₱ 100 lbs.

SKINS—The main inquiry has been for Deer, which have been quoted firmer, at 40c.@49c.; Sea Otter, 42c.@43c.; Bohvar, 33c.@34c.; Sisal, 48c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.; Chagres, 50c.@52c.; Puerto Cabello, 37½c.@42c.; Para, 48c.@50c., gold, ₱ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 40c.@50c.; Payta, 47½c.@50c.; Curacoa, 42½c.@48c.; Cape, 47½c.@50c., currency; Madras, 50c.@53½c. each.

SOAP—Has been in moderate request, including Castile at 17c.@17½c.; Colgate's Pale, 9¼c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7¾c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been inactive at former figures. Sales have been reported of 230 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 9¾c.@10c.; 470 boxes Havana, part at 10¼c.@11½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in demand at 13¾c.@13¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 94,000 lbs. Tallow at 12c.@12¾c.; 41,000 lbs. Stearine at 14¾c.@15¼c., and 38,000 lbs. Grease at 9¾c.@12c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been in moderate demand, including Gunpowder and Imperial at from $1 12½@$1 90; Hyson at from $1 00@$1 50; Young Hyson at 92½c.@$1 75; Uncolored Japan at from 90c.@$1 20; Oolong at from 72½c.@$1 60; Souchong and Congou at from 70c.@$1 50 ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—A good inquiry prevails for low grades at steady prices. Sales since our last include 273 hhds. Kentucky at 8c.@10c.; and (by auction) 50 bales Yara (damaged) at 60c.@61½c. ₱ lb. We quote: Lugs, 7½c.@9½c. for Inferior, Extra, ₱ lb.; 9¾c.@10¾c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Common Leaf, 9c.@9½c. for Light Leaf, and 10c.@11c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Medium Leaf, 10c.@11c. for Light Leaf, and 11½c.@12½c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Good Leaf, 11¾c.@13¾c. for Light Leaf, and 13c.@14c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Fine Leaf, 13c.@14c. for Light Leaf, and 14½c.@15c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville; Selections, 14½c.@16c. for Light Leaf, and 15¾c.@18c. for Heavy Western and Clarksville, ₱ lb. *Seedleaf*—Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 6c.@7c. for old crop, and 10c.@12½c. for new crop; average lots, 19c.@20c. for old, and 30c.@40c. for new; Fine Wrappers, 30c.@45c. for old, and 50c.@65c. for new; New-York State Fillers, 6c.@6½c. for old, and 6¾c.@7¼c. for new; average lots, 8c.@14c. for old, and 12c.@22c. for new; Wrappers, 12c.@30c. for old, and 18c.@35c. for new; Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 6c.@6¾c. for old, and 6c.@6¾c. for new; average lots, 8c.@16c. for old, and 9¾c.@30c. for new; Wrappers, 12c.@30c. for old, and 15c.@35c. for new; Fine *Havana*—Common, 75c.@80c.; Good, 90c.@97½c.; Fine, $1@$1 05, ₱ lb. *Yara*—1 cut, 75c.@80c.; 11 cut, $1 02½@$1 10; average lot, 82½c.@88c., ₱ lb. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black work, Common and Medium, 19c.@25c., in bond; Good and Fine, 25c.@30., in bond; Bright work, Common and Medium, 25c.@30c., in bond; Good and Fine, 40c.@65c., in bond, ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been dull and heavy at $1 02@$1 03, ₱ gallon; sales 120 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Have been inactive and rates heavy. For Liverpool there were taken 7,500 bushels Corn, by sail, at 5½d. ₱ bushel; 200 tcs. Lard, by steam, at 50s. ₱ ton; and 120 hhds. Tobacco at 37s. 6d. ₱ hhd. For London, 300 bales Hops, by steam, at 1d. ₱ lb.; and 1,000 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl. Two small vessels were char.ered to take Petroleum to Liverpool at 1s. ₱ box.

FAMILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT

WASHINGTON MARKET Friday, Dec. 4, 1868.

MEATS.

Dealers report a moderate trade this week, without any notable fluctuations in prices.

Retail Prices of Meats in New-York.

Beef, roasting pieces, ₱ lb.	$ 20 @ 22
Beef, chuck-roast, ₱ lb.	15 @ 22
Beef, round, ₱ lb.	18 @ 25
Beef, rumps, ₱ lb.	18 @ 25
Beef, porter-house steaks, ₱ lb.	30 @ 38
Beef, sirloin steak, ₱ lb.	22 @ 30
Beef, coarse cuts, ₱ lb.	10 @ 13
Beef, corned, ₱ lb.	12 @ 20
Beef, smoked, ₱ lb.	20 @ 25
Beef tongues, each.	1 12 @1 50
Lambs, ₱ lb.	6 @ 18
Mutton, by the carcass, ₱ lb.	6 @ 14
Mutton, hind-quarters, ₱ lb.	10 @ 16
Mutton, fore-quarters, ₱ lb.	6 @ 15
Mutton, chops, ₱ lb.	15 @ 25
Mutton, legs, ₱ lb.	15 @ 25
Pigs, roasting, each.	3 00 @5 00
Pork, joints, ₱ lb.	14 @ 18
Pork, steaks, ₱ lb.	14 @ 18
Pork, trotters, ₱ lb.	14 @ 28
Pork, corned, ₱ lb.	14 @ 17
Bacon, ₱ lb.	16 @ 22

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 5, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LISBOHEN AND PFITZCHEN and BARBE BLEUE. Characters by Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Irma, Mlle. De Rosa, M. Decre, M. Leduc, M. Aujac, M. Duchesne, M. Guidon and others.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE LANCASHIRE LASS. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Chas. Fisher, Geo. Holland, A. W. Young, C. H. Rockwell, J. W. Leonard, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. S. Brown and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. G. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT. Characters by Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Edith Challis, Messrs. Rankin, Vane, Ryan, Coleman and others.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. Characters by Mlle. Desclauzas, Mlle. Fonteni, Mlle. Rose-Bell, Messrs. Gabel, Carrier, Beckers, Bourgoin and others.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock—IRELAND AS IT WAS and THE ROUGH DIAMOND.
EVENING—SHANDY MAGUIRE, ROUGH DIAMOND and IRISH TUTOR. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. B. Williams.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
ROMEO AND JULIET. Leading character by Mrs. Scott-Siddons.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon and Evening—IXION, THE MAN AT THE WHEEL &c. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE RED SCARF, VETERANS OF 102, &c. By a powerful cast.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
LA SOMNAMBULA, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BARBER BROWN, OR THE PACIFIC SLOPER. Negro Comicalities, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES AND PANTOMIME.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
SUNDAY EVENING—GRAND CONCERT. Under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 59th-st.
SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock—GRAND CONCERT, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

MINER & BARKER ART GALLERY,
No. 845 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF T. VAN LERIUS' PAINTING, "ESMERALDA."

PUTNAM'S ART GALLERY,
No. 661 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF BIERSTADT'S PAINTING, "VESUVIUS."

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
SECOND WINTER EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Mr. GLADSTONE has formally accepted his appointment as Premier. The Cabinet-makers are already at work. Our cable dispatch says that Sir ROBERT P. COLLIER, will probably be Attorney-General, and states that Mr. JOHN BRIGHT has been asked to join the new Ministry.

It is now reported that Gen. DULCE, the new Captain-General of Cuba, will sail from Madrid for Havana on the 15th inst.

GENERAL.

A committee of ladies from New-York called upon the Governor of Pennsylvania yesterday morning, at Harrisburg, to urge him to pardon HESTER VAUGHN. The ladies were courteously received, and informed that their action had long since been quietly anticipated by thousands of humane and philanthropic citizens, mostly ladies, of Pennsylvania, and that any further agitation of the subject would be unnecessary as the case was thoroughly understood, and the Governor's action determined upon.

A fire in Clyde, Wayne County, N. Y., yesterday morning, destroyed property to the value of $25,000, including the hardward store of BLOSSOM & JOHNSON, D. WALDEUFF's flour store, and several restaurants and small stores. There was an insurance of $11,000 in the Home, of Hartford, the Security and other companies. It was with great difficulty that the fire was checked, and it was a miracle that the whole village was not swept by the flames.

The machine house of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, at Union Bridge, Carroll County, Md., was burned on Thursday night. All the locomotives and cars were saved. The loss is estimated at about $10,000.

The trial of THOMAS BURNS, *alias* Brickley, for the murder of CHARLES M. JEFFERDS, in Sing Sing Prison, on the 14th of May last, was concluded, at White Plains, night before last, by a verdict of "not guilty."

A serious fire occurred in Lesvenworth, Kansas, on Thursday night. Two large establishments—the saddlery store of B. S. RICHARDS, No. 66 Delaware-street, and the furniture store of ABERNATHY BROTHERS, adjoining, were destroyed. RICHARDS' loss is $6,000; insurance, $3,000; and ABERNATHY BROTHERS about $30,000; insurance, $13,000, in the Home of New-York, Home of New-Haven, Underwriters' and Ætna. Other buildings were slightly damaged by water.

The temporary bridge of the Union Pacific Railroad over the Missouri, at Omaha, completed only a few days ago, was destroyed by floating ice on Thursday evening. Four hundred cars, loaded with freight, had been taken across before the accident. This is the second temporary bridge destroyed at this point. Another will be at once constructed, and freight moved as rapidly as possible.

Twenty-two thousand dollars have been subscribed in Baltimore during the past week toward the fund for the endowment of the American College in Rome. This amount has been nearly all given by twelve wealthy Catholics of Baltimore.

The high school building in Fon du Lac, Wis., was burned on Thursday evening. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

A circular, signed by Prof. HALL, State Geologist, Prof. DROWNE and other graduates of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, of Troy, has been issued to the graduates of the institution proposing that a permanent association of their number should be formed, and suggesting that a meeting of all concerned should be held at the period of the annual commencement in June, 1869.

The New-Orleans papers tell of a man who died a few days since, having been a raving maniac for many years. Ten years ago he was tried, convicted and sentenced to be hanged for the murder of a beautiful flower girl. On the day appointed for his execution he became a maniac, and after proper investigation, he was restored to the care of his friends. As death finally approached him he began to rave fearfully, and in his dying moments gave minute particulars of the murder he had committed ten years before.

A man named LOGSDEN recently murdered an old lady, her granddaughter, and made a deadly assault upon her grandson, in Fentress County, Tenn. The murderer thought the old lady had a large sum of money concealed, which she had received as back pay for the services of her dead son as a soldier. There was but $75 in the house, however, and with this sum LOGSDEN fled. He was subsequently arrested, and is now in jail.

Great excitement was caused in Charlestown, Mass., yesterday, by the murder of a man, named DENNIS CROWAN, in a sausage and lard factory. It is supposed that the deed was committed by his brother-in-law, DENNIS REENE, with whom he had had some difficulty. REENE, finding that he was suspected, surrendered himself to the Police, but denies the charge. The murdered man's head was found severed from his body.

The parties who robbed the house of JAMES SHACKFORD, in Lawrence, Mass., on Monday, of $2,100 in Government bonds, have been arrested, and the bonds recovered. Their names are JOHN HENDERSON, DENNIS LEARY and JOHN HARKINS, the last two being boys, and HENDERSON a young man HENDERSON and the boy LEARY were the thieves, and HARKINS the receiver of the plunder. The robbers were traced by means of some three-cent pieces which they took at the same time and spent at the stores. On being arrested they confessed the crime and revealed where the bonds were hid in the garden of the house where HARKINS lived.

An insane woman in McGillivray, Ontario, cut off her little one's head on the 1st inst., because her husband had said that when the child was 12 years old he would have to go out to work.

J. E. VAN STEENBURGH, Cashier of the Bank of Fishkill, fell from a train of cars near Peekskill on Thursday evening, upon the track, and was instantly killed.

A mass meeting of the Democracy of Arkansas is to be held in Little Rock on the 8th of January, to give, as the call says, public expression to their sentiments, and to make an avowal of their purposes and desires in the present emergency.

Gen. GRANT leaves Boston this forenoon at 10:30 o'clock for Providence, R. I., to visit Gov. BURNSIDE. The Providence *Journal* says: "It is hoped that arrangements can be made to gratify the universal desire of our people to see the next President of the United States, without disregarding Gen. GRANT's well-known aversion to parade or formal demonstration."

A mass meeting of workingmen was held in Rochester on Thursday night to protest against the system of letting by contract the labor of convicts in our State Prisons, &c. Mayor FISH presided, and strongly indorsed the object of the meeting. Speeches were made by several gentlemen, and a series of resolutions denouncing the system was adopted.

The directors of the Street Railroad Company in Rochester have got into a quarrel with the City Council, and have voted to stop running their cars.

It is said that a general canvass of the Minnesota Legislature shows that more than three-fourths of the members elect favor the reelection of Senator RAMSEY. It is said DONNELLY will receive not more than seven or eight votes.

Connecticut papers report that there was a prize-fight at the Naugatuck Junction on Wednesday, between DAN. MORRIS and BILL PAGET. They hammered each other through twenty-one rounds, lasting one hour and seven minutes, PAGET at the close being declared to have won the honors, such as they are. Both men were severely bruised.

Prof. ALEXANDER, of Princeton College, New-Jersey, lectured at Steinway Hall, last evening, on "The Telescope and its Revelations."

Mr. JAMES FISK, Jr., has commenced an action against the *Tribune* Association for an alleged libel. The damages are laid at $100,000. The matter complained of was published in the *Tribune* of the 1st inst.

HUGH CAMPBELL, JAMES BERRIGAN, and ANN HINES, who stand charged with the murder of FELIX LARKIN on the morning of the 26th of November last, were brought from the Tombs yesterday before Judge SUTHERLAND, and admitted to bail. CAMPBELL was held in $7,000, BERRIGAN in $5,000, and ANN HINES in $1,000.

Cotton was more active yesterday, but closed heavily and irregularly. Breadstuffs attracted rather more attention; Flour, Spring Wheat and Oats were quoted stronger in price; Corn and Rye depressed. Provisions were in demand, particularly Lard, Bacon and Beef, in which the transactions were on a liberal scale. Groceries quiet. Freights dull. The attendance at most of the Dry Goods auctions was up to a full average, and the bidding for desirable stock was comparatively animated—leading to the disposal of seasonable fabrics at very fair prices.

Last Days of the Administration.

In three months, less a day or two, we shall be called to "welcome the coming, speed the parting" Administration. During this brief interval nothing of importance is to be looked for from the Government, in the way of new measures. Its brief remnant of days will be most fittingly employed in preparation for its closing scenes and final exit. And yet, amid the general harmonious acquiescence in GRANT's election, we find a few hoarse, harsh, discordant voices, calling upon Mr. JOHNSON to "stem the tide of Radicalism" to the last, and to prepare for his successor a bed of thorns.

It is advice extraordinary, inspired, of course, by pure patriotism, but at least of a "zeal not according to knowledge." In the game of billiards, as everybody knows, one aim of the skillful player is to "leave" the balls, after his last shot, so that his rival can do nothing with them, and when he can effect nothing more for himself, he bends his mind to putting them into such positions that his adversary cannot "count." So in chess, on the same "dog-in-the-manger" principle, one great aim of each player is to block the desired move of the other. Were the science of government a game of billiards, or the President's duty to play a chess bout with his opponents, we freely admit that Mr. JOHNSON might be expected to throw every possible obstacle in the path of the incoming Administration.

But what could the outgoing President do, even were he so disposed? Some wit suggests that he would probably *veto* GRANT's election. And this is just about all he could do. So far as Congress is concerned, we cannot see the wisdom or the use, to say nothing of the dignity, of Mr. JOHNSON's continuing his four years' struggle any longer, now, especially, that the people have for the third time, and more strongly than ever, set the seal of indorsement on the course of Congress, and that of condemnation on the domestic policy of the Administration. Yet it is precisely to this sort of child's play that a handful of his more fervent supporters exhort Mr. JOHNSON, urging him to adopt LAWRENCE's motto, "Don't give up the ship."

This sort of language, and this sort of idea, seem to us to be very foolish and utterly futile. The work of Mr. JOHNSON's Administration is, for better or worse, substantially gone. It only remains for it to wind up its business, and straighten out its affairs, while the people prepare to "ring out the old" and "ring in the new." It is not customary, as we have before said, for an outgoing Administration to inaugurate any new measures whatsoever which can complicated the incoming. Matters there are, indeed—and these, generally, chiefly of foreign policy—which will not brook delay. Thus, for example, our quarrel with Paraguay cannot be adjourned merely on the plea that a new Administration is coming on. This was Mr. BUCHANAN's mistake. Acting on the recognized principle that the elected President should be free to direct his own policy, he hesitated to initiate measures for crushing the rebellion; but he carried the principle to excess.

What we can confidently expect of Mr. JOHNSON is that he will not waste the remaining days of his Administration in a final and, of course, futile measure of strength with Congress; nor will he be likely to initiate any new policy designed to make trouble for his successor. Those few hot-heads who seem to expect him to do this ought to be ashamed of their own advice.

Judges and Their Friends.

Never before was so much attention concentrated upon our judicial administration. Thoughtful minds are anxiously inquiring into the causes which have so much shaken confidence in the administration of justice—or of what ought to be justice—in our Courts. Newspapers and periodicals are taken and read in part to learn the daily action of the Courts, or to get a correct understanding of their whole proceedings in a great case. This is not so much because any great interest is felt in the merits of a particular case as it is for the reason that the people desire to know whether justice and dignity preside and control, rather than chicanery, favoritism and corruption. They are alarmed at the apparent demoralization of the Judiciary; their sense of propriety is shocked at the confusion and uncertainty—the contradictions and rivalries, which they see exhibited in the reported proceedings of the Courts. They feel that if their own rights come into Court, they may be involved in the same unseemly squabbles. They are earnestly inquiring into the causes of those startling developments which seem to reduce litigation to something like a lottery where the craft of counsel and the bias or favoritism of the Judge are controlling elements.

If we are not mistaken such a state of things cannot long continue. The sense of danger and the feeling of abhorrence and public disgrace will be so strong that outraged public opinion will rise in its majesty, and will make itself felt by the Bench and the Bar. In the meantime, we see no relief but in a full and fearless exposure by the public Press of the sources of existing evils.

We will at this time allude to one that is well known. It is that which finds illustration in the general conviction that some favorite of a Judge can extort from him an opinion or a decision which no stranger or even other known and worthy advocate could secure. This potent and available advocate may be a social favorite or a political friend of a Judge. Oftener he is a former partner or a relative of the Judge. It is well known that persons sustaining such relations are for that cause employed, and get large fees as a condition of success. We do not propose to specify instances. They are well known, and are the subject of public comment. We need not say that both the Judge and the counsel, in such instances, are sternly condemned. The voice of public censure may not directly reach the parties concerned, but this species of judicial and forensic prostitution cannot and will not much longer be endured in silence. It is one of the causes of that degradation of the Bench and the Bar which has long been going on, especially in this City. There are among us too many flagrant illustrations of this abuse, and we hope the offending parties may feel the wisdom and the duty of removing the causes of this scandal. We must have the Bench and the Bar restored to their former dignity. If they do not again, and soon, command as of old, public confidence and respect, dark days are before us.

Resumption—Government and the Banks.

We have not intentionally misstated—if we have misstated at all—the *Tribune* proposition in regard to specie payments. No further back than the 25th of November it said: "We shall resume whenever the people earnestly—will it." On the same day it declared that resumption will be "substantially effected *whenever the Treasury shall proclaim* that it is resolved on and preparing for the immediate redemption of its promises in coin." Again, on the 30th of November, it asserted: "The way to resumption is—to resume." We take it that these expressions, which might be multiplied a hundred fold, prove that in the opinion of the *Tribune*, resumption may at any moment be effected by a mere declaration on the part of the Government. In fact, until yesterday, we were under the impression that this short and ready way of getting over a great difficulty had been patented by our contemporary, and constituted one of its claims to public admiration. And, as the Treasury cannot move in the matter without the authority of law, we discern no difference worth speaking of between its mandate that "the Treasury shall proclaim," and our version of its mandate—that resumption may be produced "by a mere declaration of Congress." The *Tribune's* statement and our rendering of the same vary only in words; in substance they are identical.

Now for the *Tribune's* explanatory addition:

"Suppose there were now an eager, capacious market for United States Forty-year Bonds, untaxable and specifically payable, principal and interest, in gold and bearing five per cent. interest, or for One-hundred-year Bonds at *four* per cent., so that these bonds were five per cent. above par on the principal exchanges of Europe as well as this country, and suppose the Secretary authorized to issue either of these bonds as he might deem expedient in redemption of the outstanding greenbacks, would there be any remaining obstacle to resumption—any need of more gold in the Treasury to justify that step? Let bankers and monied men answer."

But the supposition begs the whole question. *If* the Secretary were able to float on the exchanges of Europe a five or a four per cent. bond at five per cent. above par, in gold, we need not trouble ourselves about specie payments: we should have them already. And *if* the demand for these bonds, at the price named, were so constant and sure that the Secretary might always rely upon it for coin to meet any run upon the Treasury by holders of greenbacks, the problem of resumption would be solved. The misfortune is, that the prescribed conditions are impracticable. There will be no demand at a premium, or even at par, for a five per cent. bond, in Europe, while six per cent. bonds may be had at their present rate; nor can there be any until the Treasury is enabled to force upon the holders of Five-Twenties the alternative of redemption in gold or conversion into another security. The precedent of this proceeding is resumption; so that the policy urged by the *Tribune* will be possible only when the end it proposes to reach shall have been otherwise attained.

Turning to another point connected with resumption, the *World* reiterates its view as to the feasibility of specie payments by the Government, irrespective of preparation for resumption on the part of the banks. Our proposition is that both shall prepare simultaneously—that while the Treasury hoards all the surplus specie it receives, the banks shall be required to accumulate the coin they periodically acquire as interest on the bonds deposited with the Government. The advantage of this concurrent action is, that by it the banks will materially assist the Treasury, and at the same time so strengthen themselves as to be in a measure ready for any subsequent run; while the only disadvantages will be a diminution of bank dividends, which must come sooner or later, and a slight addition to the temporary inconvenience, from which no method of resumption can be altogether free. The *World* remarks:

"Nothing would be gained by the banks gradually accumulating a stock of specie in advance, as the TIMES advises, since the very day that the Government resumes, the banks can offer the whole amount of their greenback reserves at the Treasury and demand gold for them. An accumulation of greenbacks is just as efficient a preparation on the part of the banks as an accumulation of gold, unless the banks are to *precede* the Government in resumption."

The gain is this: the ability of the Government to resume will be hastened and increased by adequate specie provision in the banks; and on the contrary, will be impaired by the failure of the banks to do anything in the premises. Still further: the process of accumulation by the banks will gradually release, for cancellation, the greenbacks now held in reserve; a certain amount of contraction being thus made practicable without embarrassment to the community. We are told that:

"It is not only conceivable but *perfectly* practicable for the Government to pay specie and the banks continue to redeem in greenbacks, just as the Bank of England alone redeems in gold and the other English banks in its notes."

It is conceivable only on the hypothesis that the Government shall occupy the same relation to the banks of this country which the Bank of England occupies to the banks of that country. As no such relation exists here, and as, in our judgment, nothing like it is here desirable, we do not clearly see how or why the Government can or should become the controlling power in bank management. The Bank of England virtually controls the conduct of the banks in England; it regulates the rate of discount, and makes bank notes plentiful or scarce, according to fluctuations in the amount of gold in its vaults. The wisdom of that policy we are not called upon to discuss. It is enough for our present purpose that the functions of our Treasury bear no analogy to the functions of the Bank of England, and, therefore, that it is neither expedient nor safe to predicate the policy at Washington upon the policy of a London corporation. As the guarantor of the National Bank circulation—based as it is upon the national securities—the Government may properly retain a general supervision of bank management. But, as the issuer of greenback promises-to-pay, it is not desirable to continue the function beyond the period when their retirement shall be practicable. For this reason, we believe, resumption may be usefully deferred until the banks as well as the Government shall have made preparation for it.

The fact mentioned by the *World*, that "in 1857, the Government was receiving and paying nothing but specie when all the banks in the country were suspended," is inapplicable to the point in dispute. At that date, the banks stood upon their own bottom, and the Government was not compromised by outstanding and depreciated paper. The difference in circumstances is fatal to our contemporary's illustration. Is the *World* prepared to contend that had the relation of the Government to the banks, in 1857, been similar in essential features to the relation existing in 1868, it would have been possible for the Government to maintain specie payments after all the banks in the country had suspended? If it is, we may more carefully study its dogmatic utterances.

Grant Among the Pilgrims.

The good people of Boston have had their visit from Gen. GRANT, and Gen. GRANT has run the fire of the Boston social and political batteries—has been dined, wined, welcomed, worried, cheered, chaffed, chaperoned, bored, pumped, pleased and made much of generally in the City of the Puritans and the cities and villages round about.

But the hospitable Bostonians had to treat GRANT in his own peculiar way. The day before Thanksgiving, an indistinct rumor reached their city that Gen. GRANT was on his way thither. Forthwith the Mayor and Aldermen assembled, and hastily appointed a "Committee of Reception." Visions of hacks, processions, banquets, speeches, and all the splendor of "the freedom of the city," rose up in the minds of the Committee, while the General was immediately plied with letters and telegrams, to know when and how he would come. The General replied that he would "like to be excused from any and all public demonstrations."

A week passed before Gen. GRANT actually arrived, and when he did, everything was done "decently and in order." He "did" the manufactures of Waltham, Lowell, Lawrence, Manchester, &c.; the St. James, the Temple Club, Harvard University; and dined with the Electors, who are very important functionaries in Massachusetts. Whether, like the ancient hero, he found set before him at his hotel, "lion's marrow spread with toasts of ammunition bread," to give him strength for martial exploits, we are left to imagine; but it is recorded that his speech at the city dinner was, "Gentlemen of the City Council, I thank you for this kind reception."

We produce all sorts of public men in this "great country"—great talkers, and men great for not talking; great "diners-out," and great dodgers of "demonstrations." What we can do in the way of public banquet-eaters and banquet-speakers let Sheffield, Liverpool, London, Brighton, Birmingham and other English cities attest. But it would be a pity to have *two* Americans distinguished in the same way, and taking up the attentions of both continents by their after-dinner speeches, at the same moment. Let us congratulate ourselves that we have both Gen. GRANT and Minister JOHNSON.

We have no doubt that Gen. GRANT outside of his official duties enjoyed his Boston visit, and saw all the sights—Bunker Hill Monument, the Common, the Old State-house, T Wharf and the Everett Statue; and that he heard the *Great Organ*. And these delightful experiences will surely console him somewhat for the lack of processions, public banquets and long orations.

France and Prussia—The Crown Princess as a Peacemaker.

The recent visit of the Crown Princess of Prussia to Paris, and her interview with NAPOLEON, are said to have resulted from her anxiety to assure the Emperor of the pacific policy which would be adopted by Prussia in the event of the accession of her husband to the throne—the probabilities of which, at no distant date, are said to be considerable. While the King—so runs the story—is completely under the control of Count BISMARCK, the Crown Prince and Princess are both ardently desirous of peace, and willing to assent to the maintenance of the existing territorial arrangements in Germany. The Princess, it is generally believed, is possessed of great decision of character, as well as considerable familiarity with affairs of State, and no doubt whatever can be entertained of her personal interest in peace. Brought up until womanhood in a peaceful Court, and trained by a father distinguished in all the arts of peace which tend to bind nations together, the woman's natural dislike of war must still exercise a strong influence over her mind. All her family connections also, are such as must naturally make her desirous of peace. And as a Princess of England by birth, NAPOLEON could naturally converse with her on matters affecting the relations between France and Prussia with far greater freedom and absence of restraint than he could with her husband, a General in the Prussian army, who might at any future moment find himself under orders to assume command of a division, cross the Main or threaten the French frontiers. However earnest his pacific intentions, there would be a certain awkwardness attendant upon a personal interview between him and the Emperor on such delicate questions as those at issue between the two countries.

Now, if credit may be attached to the above story, which, we must add, comes from South German sources, there is much reason to hope that good may come of the Princess' mission. We can scarcely believe, indeed, the statement of the Bavarian correspondent of the London *Morning Herald* that the Princess was empowered, in the name of her husband, to assure the Emperor that he, at least, harbored no aggressive designs; that he was determined in no case to attempt the aggrandizement of Prussia by the absorption of South German territory, or to depart from or evade the provisions of the treaty of Prague. Such categorical assurances would have been utterly out of place on such an occasion. It would have been highly imprudent for the Princess to have made them, even in the interests of the peace for which she was laboring. But we are strongly inclined to hope that the story may not turn out to be quite without foundation. We believe the time has at last come, if not for a general disarmament and thorough pacification of Europe, at least for a better understanding between the two great military powers of Europe, and for the abandonment of that attitude of mutual suspicion which has so long threatened to embroil all Europe. The moment is favorable to peace-making. Two years have elapsed since the treaty of Prague, the Luxemburg difficulty, once so formidable, was easily settled by friendly intervention, and now months have passed away without a single incident likely to engender bitterness of feeling on either side of the Rhine having occurred. At NAPOLEON's age, and with his failing health, every day must make him more and more anxious to preserve peace. The fierce outburst of *chauvinisme* which drove the French people into a frenzy of military arrogance, has calmed down, and now that France has once more demonstrated to the world her gigantic military power and almost inexhaustible financial resources. She can afford to forget the sense of military inferiority under which she smarted after the campaign of 1866. There is nothing as yet on which to build any definite anticipations in the matter, but, we repeat, the time is favorable for pacification, and there is good augury in the assumption of the part of peacemaker by a Princess whose position, interests and ability endow her with such qualifications for the task.

Silk-Growing in California.

Our female readers must have noticed and felt the remarkable rise in the price of silks all over the world, during the last few years. This has been owing not alone to the rise of prices everywhere, on account of the gradually increasing production of gold, but to a destructive pestilence or disease which has been slowly creeping over the world among the silk-worms.

This malady appears to result from bad food, over-crowding of worms, dampness of atmosphere and too great variability of temperature. Under it the silk-worm growers in Italy and France lose now from 25 to 75 per cent. of their worms, while the progeny transmitted and surviving form inferior varieties. The disease has at last reached Japan, and even Japanese eggs are infected. The eyes of growers are turned to every country where fresh eggs and new varieties can be obtained, and there is much fear of a permanent diminution in the production of the most beautiful of fabrics. Under this diminishing supply of worms the price of silk, of course, rises, and in this country is still more increased by a very high tariff.

By a singular good fortune, when the world seems about to suffer under a failure in its silk production, and this fabric to become a luxury only of the rich, another region has opened itself to this most valuable culture—even our own Pacific slope.

It will be remembered that our traveling correspondent last year in California gave almost the first information which reached this coast of the development of this most important production in that State. Facts which have reached us lately from California, show still more strikingly the growth of the silk worm culture and the immense value of its encouragement to the interests of the country.

For some thirteen years, an enthusiastic and public spirited Frenchman, M. PAREYOER, of San José, an experienced silk-grower, has been experimenting on the adaptability of California for this valuable culture. Without reward or much pecuniary interest in it, he has sacrificed his time and means to this experiment, and has at length fairly demonstrated, not only that California is a silk-growing country, but one of the best,—if not the best region for this production in the world. The fatal pestilence which is desolating other silk-growing countries, has not appeared as yet on the Pacific slope. The singular equability of temperature and dryness of Summer atmosphere on that coast seem to preserve all vegetation from diseases and parasites. The vine has no fungus there, nor the plum *curculios*, nor the peach "the yellows." So the mulberry-leaf is probably healthier in California, and gives the worm better food. The sudden changes of temperature and thunder-storms which destroy so many worms in France and Italy, are never felt on our Western coast in Summer. A variation of three degrees a month, and a sky without a cloud for six months, are the conditions in the valleys of the "Coast Range." The eggs, too, are hatched by sunheat, instead of artificial heat, which is healthier for the worms and cheaper. The chrysalis, too, is stifled by natural heat.

The result of the wonderful climate of our Pacific coast is that the best worms and most healthy eggs are produced there that can be found anywhere in the world, and in all probability soon a new Californian variety of cocoon will be known to commerce. So strikingly is this the case, that orders to the Californian silk-growers have reached them from France and Italy for all the eggs they can produce for years to come at $4 per ounce, each ounce containing 40,000 eggs.

Forty million eggs have been sold this year. At this price, the culture is more profitable than spinning silk, as the cocoons remain for silk velvet. There are said to be now about one thousand persons engaged in the silk culture in one form or other in the State, and some 4,000,000 mulberry trees have been planted. Some 2,000,000 cocoons were produced this year, the largest cocooneries being at Santa Barbara and near Sacramento. The California Legislature with more than usual intelligence, has sought to encourage this valuable interest by offering a premium of $250 for cultivating 5,000 mulberry trees for silk culture, and $300 for every one hundred thousand silk cocoons, produced in good merchantable order.

The advantages of the climate for silk culture are such that, not only is there at least an increase of fifty per cent. in the production of worms over the European, but a saving of labor and care, by at least seventy-five per cent.—one person easily doing the work of seven or eight in France. So rich and pure too, is the vegetation eaten, and such is the effect of sun-heat on the cocoons, that the silk spun is said to be more glossy and firm than elsewhere, and the California ladies are expecting to purchase in their own factories such silks as are seldom known now in the trade, like the old thick and beautiful *armazines*. A silk factory has already been founded, well furnished with machinery, and has, it is said, turned out 175 yards of very rich silk. We do not, however, expect much from the silk manufacture of California for some years; the production and export of eggs and cocoons will be the principal business. The California eggs and cocoons are already in demand throughout Europe, and experienced French and Italian silkworm growers are now establishing themselves in that State to carry on the culture. The great obstacle, it was supposed, would be the dearness of labor. But this is counterbalanced by the fact that the raising of silkworms can be done so much in the family, by women and children in their intervals of labor, and by the increasing introduction of Chinese labor, already experienced in this branch. With wages at a dollar (gold) per diem for Chinese or Spanish laborers, it is believed that silk-worm growing can become one of the most profitable employments in California.

A greater possible obstacle, we believe, will be the too-speculative character of California enterprise, and that the same causes may ruin silk culture that have so damaged the wine-growing of the Pacific coast. People will be in a hurry to be rich, and will overcrowd their worms and feed them carelessly, and produce perhaps more eggs but worse ones, until at length the disease breaks out there also, and the California cocoons lose their present high name in the market. But all indications point to the most encouraging fact that California is to become the great silk-growing State of the Western continent. She has every advantage in the start, and with thoroughness and honesty of work, and a moderate encouragement from Government, we have no doubt that she will in a few years produce a vast supply of the most valuable silk for our market and the markets of the world. The two million cocoons produced this year will soon be increased a hundred fold, and San Francisco become, perhaps, the Lyons of the American Continent.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Telegraph reports that the Committee of New-York ladies who waited upon Gov. GEARY to urge the pardon of HESTER VAUGHAN, were told that the whole matter was already disposed of by the Governor. It seems that while our New-York ladies only woke up to the case at the last moment, and then represented that the poor girl had nobody to pity or aid her but themselves, a large number of philanthropic ladies of Philadelphia had placed all the facts of the case before the Governor, who has fully determined upon the action he will take. In one point of view this intelligence is very gratifying, though we fear some of the New-York movers in the matter will be not a little disappointed that the affair should have been settled without their aid. We are glad to find, however, that HESTER had warm friends at home.

The *World* having signalized itself by editorially ignoring Mr. OAKEY HALL during the two days before the charter election, and having further signalized itself by editorially ignoring the same gentleman during the two days *after* the election, on the third day comes out with the announcement that "now that the *World* and the Democrats who read and are influenced by the *World* have elected Mr. A. OAKEY HALL as Mayor," &c., &c. We don't question the "influence" of the *World* in electing Mr. HALL, but we submit that it must have been a very *silent* influence—the "expressive silence" wherewith it "mused his praise." However, the *World* can at least congratulate itself on achieving a greater triumph by its "reticence" than it did last month by its eloquence. It must have borrowed a leaf out of Gen. GRANT's book of strategy.

Nearly all the morning newspapers, it is said, are about to be sued for having libelled JAMES FISK, Jr., in reporting his sudden midnight visit by special train to a "rolling mill" on the Erie Road. He says his character has been damaged to the extent of $100,000. We are surprised to hear it,—quite as much as we should be to learn that the loss by the burning of the *Theatre Comique*, in Broadway, was ten millions of dollars. It takes a very good specimen of a character to be damaged so much as Mr. FISK thinks his has suffered. He evidently has a vivid imagination, if nothing else.

The speech of Mr. DENEAMA, at Aylesbury, the other day, seems to show that the International Commission will have a wider business than the *Alabama* claims to work on. He said there was an appearance that the difficulties, not alone of the *Alabama* question, but also those of *the last twenty years*, would be done away with by and by. In a general discussion, the Canada raids may be brought up; and it seems certain that the old San Juan controversy cannot be left out. It is very probable that the Commission will propose to make a general clearance of all outlying matters; and if such should prove to be the case, we have an idea the controversy will demand a little more talk and a little more time than the managers seem to anticipate.

East Tarrytown, it appears, has had its ripple of excitement, caused by the adventures of a bigamist, who has been operating in real estate and matrimony there, and within a week has married and deserted two wives. The fellow was a scoundrel, of course; but we do not think there is any necessity for anxious parents in general to be troubled at the wiles of such marauders on society. The account tells us that he made his first appearance on a Thursday, and married the daughter of a respectable farmer on the Sunday after; that he saw another young lady the following Tuesday, and married her the next morning. Young ladies—and old ones, too—who are in the habit of marrying on such short acquaintance, and whose papas are in the habit of encouraging such marriages, of course run the risk. We called the Tarrytown man a "bigamist"—he is probably rather a *professional polygamist*, for this has become a distinct calling with adventurers now-a-days, and, of necessity, their matrimonial trades have to be prompt in order to make their business pay.

The Erie Railway having been pretty effectually plucked, the attention of the enterprising gentlemen of "the road" is now turned to the New-York Central. An order was procured yesterday—it is scarcely necessary to say from what Judge—requiring the officers of that road to show why they should not be enjoined from declaring a scrip dividend. JAY GOULD has not yet been appointed receiver of the Central, so far as we are informed; but judging from past experience he probably will be before the month is out.

The usual talk has begun at Washington about the duty of Congress to build a new line of railroad betwen that city and New-York. This subject is regularly and vehemently agitated just before every session of Congress. Hitherto the active parties in it have been content with asking for *one* line; now they want *four*. The only result thus far obtained has been to give an active, and we presume a profitable, job to the lobby agents. How much the existing roads have been made to suffer, we are unable to say.

However it may be in other parts of the South, civilization in portions of Virginia seems to be "progressing backward." So we should judge, at least, from the fact that questions of life and liberty are decided on jury trials *by lot*. It seems that on a trial of some men for unlawful shooting, the jury was divided—eight for acquittal, two for conviction and two for compromise. Whereupon it was agreed that twelve ballots marked guilty, and twelve blank ballots should be placed in a hat, and that twelve be drawn out,—the majority deciding the verdict. Of the twelve drawn, *seven* were found marked *guilty*, whereupon the accused were convicted. Application has been made for a pardon on the ground that this was not a jury trial. We do not learn that any of the jurymen were black. The pardon has been granted.

The "Jeff Davis" question is wavering away into the limbo of the departed things. There was a kind of report the other day that it had gone to Jericho—or some parts adjacent. That caption, once so effective, now scarcely attracts the rapid glance of the general reader. Latterly it has been thrown into the shade by Erie and the murders, but it suffered a total eclipse from the passage of the great Fiynn-Kennedy news. The spectacle of Superintendent KENNEDY marched through the streets by a terrible City "Crowner" left no eyes of the startled public for the flurry of that arch-agitator of a few years ago. Let the curtain drop—the fag end of the old play is scarcely worth the candle.

The old "Sumptuary" laws seem to be coming back upon us, by a sort of "flank movement," to interfere with the free order and common law of business. Our people are not satisfied with the traders, and look to a system of cooperative stores for low and stationary prices of things. The traveling people cry out against ferry companies, car companies and railroad companies, and their outcries go so far as to demand the interference of law

WASHINGTON.

Prominent Arrivals—Indorsement of Gen. Grant's Reticence—The Opening of Congress—New Propositions to be Introduced.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 4.

The arrivals of Congressmen since yesterday have been quite numerous. Among the most prominent are Senator MORGAN, who, with Mrs. MORGAN, will reopen their hospitable Winter residence here at once; Senator WILLIAMS, of Oregon; Senator PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire; and Senator KELLOGG, of Louisiana. Among the Representatives are JAMES F. WILSON, of Iowa, Gen. GARFIELD, of Ohio, Judge NIBLACK, of Indiana, Hon. C. T. HULBURD, of New-York, and Mr. MENARD, the colored Representative from Louisiana. Among the Republicans who are here thus far there is a universal expression of satisfaction over the prospective political situation, as well as a universal confidence of peace, retrenchment and prosperity. Senators and Representatives, so far as heard from, and almost without exception, heartily indorse Gen. GRANT's reticence on matters of State, particularly the Cabinet, and at the same time express confidence that he will make wise selections.

THE OPENING OF CONGRESS.

Senator DRAKE, of Missouri, will, at the opening of the session, introduce several new propositions; among others, a bill to increase the President's salary to $50,000, and also to either increase somewhat the salaries of Cabinet Ministers, or erect houses for their occupancy at Government expense, or perhaps both. It is doubtful if these propositions will be favorably received at this time.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The officers of the Union Pacific Railway now here will propose to the Government that a joint commission of experts be appointed to examine and inspect both the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads, and will agree that the standard thus decided upon shall be the standard for the construction and equipment of both roads.

MR. FULLERTON'S NEW CASE.

Judge FULLERTON presented the President to-day with his new case against COURTNEY, MURRAY, *et al.*, MURRAY being the chief point of attack. The result has not yet transpired. It is a curious fact that simultaneously with the arrival of FULLERTON came an appeal to the President from DANIEL MESSMORE and Dr. BLAINDELL, beseeching him to interfere against the indictment set for trial next Monday, on the ground that they had received an assurance of protection, of a quasi official character at least. When they furnished FULLERTON with their affidavits against COURTNEY, the President's comment on the application is understood to have been decidedly unfavorable.

THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury has been printed in pamphlet form, and one thousand copies are now deposited in the vaults of the Treasury Department, secure against surreptitious publication. Copies will be sent in advance to the Collectors of Custom in several of the leading cities, to be delivered to the Press upon the reading of the message. In view of the precautions taken, it seems scarcely possible that any premature publication can occur.

DOORKEEPER OF THE HOUSE.

The New-Jersey delegation will present the name of Gen. JARDINE, formerly of the Hawkins Zouaves, and who was so badly wounded during the New-York riots of 1863, for the position of Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

A committee composed of the Union Republican Executive Committee of Virginia and other Republicans have arrived here with a petition to Congress, asking the continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau there until the State shall be reconstructed, and praying that the Constitution recently adopted shall be submitted, together with the test-oath clause, to the people, and that no division shall be made of the two questions, as now proposed.

PERSONAL.

Representative HEATON, of North Carolina, is seriously ill in this city.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 4.

THE FORTHCOMING REPORTS.

Some of the heads of Departments and chiefs of Bureaus have received printed copies of their reports. In all cases they will endeavor to prevent the publication in advance of their presentation to Congress. Members of the Press receiving them in advance will be required to give assurance that they will observe this rule. Among the reports already printed are those of the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of War, the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue, the Comptroller of the Currency, the Treasurer and Register of the Treasury. The report of the Secretary of War was printed at the office connected with the Department; the report of the Secretary of the Treasury at the Treasury Office, and the remainder at the Government Printing Office. Those immediately interested, after the close of the investigation, are satisfied that no portions of the President's message and the report of the Secretary of the Treasury have been surreptitiously obtained from the Treasury Printing Office.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The public debt statement will show that the outstanding circulation of legal-tender notes is nearly $356,000,000, and of fractional currency, $32,000,000. Total $388,000,000. The total out of use as a circulating medium, $126,000,000; total amount of all kinds outstanding, $565,000,000.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts from customs from Nov. 23 to Nov. 30 inclusive:

Boston	$297,756
New-York	1,988,000
Philadelphia	102,286
Baltimore	67,655
San Francisco, from Oct. 21 to 31	311,017
Total	$2,766,714

ARMY PAYMENTS.

The actual payments for the army, less repayments in each year for eight years, from 1861 to 1868, both inclusive, were $3,241,000 000. The largest amount was in 1865, namely, $1,031,000,000. In 1868 they were $128,000,000.

RULINGS UNDER THE REVENUE LAW.

The following rulings, under the Revenue law of July 20, 1868, has been made:

A manufacturer of tobacco, snuff and cigars, who sells his products away from the place of production, is a dealer in tobacco, and is subject to all the liabilities and entitled to all the privileges of other dealers in tobacco. Tobacco, snuff and cigars therefore, which, prior to Nov. 23, 1868, were removed from the place of manufacture to his place of business as a dealer in tobacco for sale, or which, prior to that date, were removed and placed in the hands of his agents for that purpose, may be sold without stamps at any time prior to the date presented in sections 78 and 94 of the act of July 20, 1868, for stamping them in the hands of all persons selling them, or offering them for sale. Tobacco, snuff and cigars, cannot, since Nov. 23, 1868, be lawfully removed from the place of their manufacture or production, for consumption or sale until they are packed and stamped in accordance with the provisions of the act of July 20, 1868, even though they have been inspected and returned, and a tax has been assessed upon them. Where a tax has been assessed upon tobacco, snuff and cigars before any tax actually accrued therein, *i. e.*, before the sale or removal for consumption or sale, will be abated or refunded, as the case may be, upon an application, in proper form, to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The Philadelphia Fire Losses and Insurance.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph, Dec. 4.

The losses and insurances of the various parties affected by the great fire which occurred on Market-street last evening have been ascertained to be as follows:

T. MORRIS PEROT & Co. were completely burned out. Their loss in stock and fixtures will range between $150,000 to $200,000 altogether; as yet they can hardly form any just estimate. They are heavily insured in Philadelphia, New-York and New-England companies, probably to an amount sufficient to cover two-thirds of their loss. The building occupied by them is part of the Thomas estate. Nothing of it is left standing save the walls. It was valued at $40,000, and was fully insured.

KILBURN, GATES & Co. sustain a loss of between $45,000 and $50,000. They are insured in New-York, New-England and Philadelphia companies to about two-thirds of the amount. The firm leased the building they occupied from the Girard Life Insurance and Trust Company. It was damaged to the extent of $20,000, but was fully insured.

The building occupied by the firm of WILLIAM W. PAUL & Co. was owned by Mr. PAUL himself. He had it insured in the Franklin to an amount sufficient to cover the damage it received. The stock and fixtures of the firm were insured in the American, Delaware, Mutual, Manufacturers' and Union Mutual to the extent of $45,000. The insurance will cover their loss.

The loss of SELLERS & BROTHERS is also fully covered by insurance. They are insured as follows: Enterprise, $2,500; Mutual, $2,000; Reliance, $6,500; Royal, $4,000; Fame, $2,500.

Messrs. GARAFF & JORDAN, successors to J. W. CARSON & Co., lose between $16,000 and $20,000. They are insured as follows: North American, $30,000; Royal, $5,000; Reliance, $5,000; Enterprise, $10,000; Philadelphia, $10,000.

The building they occupied was not much damaged. It belongs to the estate of ISAAC WINDSLOW, and is fully insured.

The loss of Messrs. WALKER will approximate to $30,000. Fully insured.

LLOYD, SUPPLEE & WALTON lose by water $90,000. Fully insured in Philadelphia and New-England companies.

TWICE MARRIED.

A Bigamist On His Travels—His Confidence Operations and Matrimonial Speculations.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SING SING, Thursday, Dec. 3, 1868.

On Thursday of last week a man appeared in the quiet village of East Tarrytown, who gave his name as CUNNINGHAM, representing that he had purchased a farm in the neighborhood, belonging to a widow named CUNNINGHAM, and also that he had deposited with a real estate agency in New-York the sum of $1,000 as an installment on the property and as an evidence of his good faith in the transaction, and that he was on a visit to his possessions, and as he had determined to take up his abode among them, he was desirous of becoming acquainted with those who were to be his future neighbors. By his fine words and clever manners he gained the good graces of a respectable but unsuspecting farmer living in the neighborhood, who, in an unguarded moment, introduced CUNNINGHAM into his family, and whose house he made his home. In selection of the stock for the farm he seemed to be very particular, and visited the different farmers, selecting the best of their cattle, &c., and ordered the same to be sent to the farm of the hospitable farmer, but omitted to pay for them.

On Sunday he went to church, also to Sunday School, and was anxious to get an introduction to the Superintendent. His wish being gratified, he addressed the school, giving a sketch of his life as he would have them believe it to have been. On that Sunday evening he proved himself well satisfied with the neighborhood by marrying the daughter of his host. Then came the purchasing of stoves, furniture, &c., which he ordered to be sent to his father-in-law's residence, not paying for either. As the Tuesday following was the day for CUNNINGHAM to appear before the widow lady and the estate agent in New-York to pay the balance of the money on the farm, he took his departure for the City, appointing a place where he would meet the widow and her agent, who waited there all day for his coming, but he never made his appearance. He is next heard from at Poughkeepsie, reaching there the next day after. At noon he started for New-Paltz, on the opposite side of the river, taking passage in the New-Paltz and Poughkeepsie stage. In the stage, also, was a young lady, 22 years of age, who resides near New-Paltz, and who was then on her way home. CUNNINGHAM soon opened a conversation with her, representing himself to be a returned Californian, on his way to Ulster County to buy land. All went along swimmingly with the villain, the lady in question becoming so captivated with him that at the end of the journey he was invited to call and see her that evening at her residence. Before he did so, however, he mixed in with the honest folks of the neighborhood, to whom he also told the story of his being a returned Californian in search of land to purchase in Ulster County, and soon ingratiated himself in their favor. Shortly after supper he proceeded to the residence of the young lady in question, and some time during the evening popped the question, was accepted and was married the next morning. He at once proceeded to a hotel in New-Paltz and engaged board for himself and wife for three weeks, after which he started again for Poughkeepsie after a trunk belonging to his new wife, she sending him. Reaching the latter place he proceeded to the house where the trunk was, opened it and took therefrom a suit of clothes belonging to a male relative of his second victim and left for parts unknown, taking with him, also, $30 of his new wife's money. It is supposed he has gone to other towns on the Hudson to resume his devilish work. He is 35 years of age, about five feet five inches high, dark complexion, heavy head of dark curly hair, and has a downcast look; also wears a small reddish moustache and chin whiskers. On one of his little fingers is a heavy gold ring which he is unable to remove.

Since the above was written the villain has again turned up. On Friday last he visited the residence of JOHN LAIRD, a farmer in Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, who has a son in California. There he gave his name as WHITE, and informed Mr. LAIRD that he knew his son well, whereupon an interesting conversation took place, and CUNNINGHAM, *alias* WHITE, was soon on good terms with Mr. LAIRD's family. On Saturday he negotiated for the purchase of two farms, and on Sunday was introduced to the Pleasant Valley Sabbath School, when he addressed the children. In the meantime he had paid his addresses to Mr. LAIRD's daughter, and on Sunday night offered her his hand in marriage. She, however, would not be refused, not admiring such a hasty step. On Monday he stated he was going to Poughkeepsie to buy a wagon, and on Tuesday left for parts unknown.

A SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

A Bank Cashier Fatally Injured on the Hudson River Railroad.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PEEKSKILL, Friday, Dec. 4, 1868.

J. E. VAN STEENBURGH, Cashier of the Bank of Fishkill, died at Roe's Hotel in this village this morning. He left New-York for Fishkill at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, on the Poughkeepsie passenger train, intending to disembark at Fishkill Station. He secured a seat in the last passenger car, and before the train reached Peekskill fell asleep. After that place had been passed, and when the train was within two hundred feet of the draw-bridge above he suddenly awoke, and being confused supposed the train had just stopped at Fishkill. Entertaining this idea he hurried to the front platform of the car and taking hold of the rail descended to the lower step and jumped off still holding on to the rail, expecting to be compelled to run a little ways before letting go. The train, however, was running faster than he supposed, and the moment he struck the ground, his legs were thrown under the forward wheels of the last car, and both were crushed, the right one at the knee, and the left one just above the knee. Not a soul on the train knew of the occurrence.

As soon as the cars had passed the draw-bridge, the signal-man at that point heard groans, and started to go over his track southward. He soon arrived at the spot where Mr. VAN STEENBURGH was, and found him sitting upright with his legs on the track and the ground about him covered with his blood. The signal-man endeavored to raise him up but could not, and then called two men, who were near by, to his assistance. It was found that it would not be advisable to move the unfortunate man by hand, and the two men remained with him while the signal-man proceeded to Peekskill Station and procured a hand car. Mr. VAN STEENBURGH was placed upon this and taken to Roe's Exchange Hotel, near the track, where he was attended by the Peekskill physicians. Meanwhile word had been sent Superintendent TOUCEY, and that official telegraphed the conductor of the down express to stop at Cold Spring for Dr. LENT to whom he had also telegraphed. Dr. LENT and Mrs. VAN STEENBURGH reached Peekskill by the down express. The doctor, after examining the hurts informed Mr. VAN STEENBURGH that it was impossible for him long to survive his injuries. Mr. VAN STEENBURGH, being still conscious, looked the doctor in the face, saying he must be mistaken, as he felt well in body and heart. The doctor, however, urged him to settle his affairs of life as best and as soon as he could, which he did, making his will, &c. He did not appear to be in much agony through the night. His daughter reached here just before 8 o'clock this morning, going directly to the bedside of her father. At 9:30 A. M. he commenced to rail rapidly, and at 10 it was evident that his death was at hand. At 10:08, having become unconscious, he died, surrounded by his family and numerous friends.

Soon after Coroner MCENTEE held an inquest on the body, the jury returning a verdict in accordance with the facts herein stated.

The remains were then conveyed to Fishkill village. Mr. VAN STEENBURGH was 43 years of age, and had been connected with the Bank of Fishkill 18 years. He was very widely known and his loss and the sad circumstances of his death are deeply regretted.

Bishop William Croswell Doane.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Dec. 4.

The Diocesan Primary Convention of the Episcopal Church, in session at St. Peter's, completed its labors yesterday. The name chosen for the new jurisdiction was, the Diocese of Albany. After several ballotings, Rev. WILLIAM CROSWELL DOANE, of this city, was elected Bishop.

This result was unanticipated by many. Dr. DOANE, in his address to the clergy and laity, said he should have regarded it impossible. Nobody will dispute either the ability or zeal of the new Bishop. He belongs to a family which has already given an illustrious name to the Church. But Dr. DOANE is conspicuously identified with views which have caused offence to a large body of the laity, of

Rest, Health and Comfort to Mother and Child.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic. Perfectly safe in all cases. We would say to every mother who has a suffering child: Do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between you and your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used.

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MARRIED.

BIANCHI—CARMICHEL.—On Wednesday, Dec. 2, at the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. D. B. Coe, JOHN BIANCHI to SARAH, daughter of Alexander Carmichel.

BULL—PHILLIPS.—At Trinity Chapel, on Saturday, Nov. 28, by Rev. Cornelius Swope, D. D., WM. B. BULL, of Quincy, Ill., to JOSEPHINE A. PHILLIPS, of Watertown, N. Y. No cards.

GRAY—PENNIMAN.—At Van Deusenville, Mass., on Thursday, Nov. 26, by Rev. J. A. Penniman, ROBERT GRAY, of this City, to CORA L., daughter of Dr. James Penniman, of Worcester, Mass.

HALL—NEWCOMB.—On Thursday, Dec. 3, 1868, by Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, D. D., HENRY B. HALL to Miss LIZZIE NEWCOMB, youngest daughter of the late Hon. O. Newcomb, all of this City.

LOVE—CRAWFORD.—At Peekskill, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 25, by Rev. M. S. Terry, JOHN W. LOVE to VIRGINIA CRAWFORD.

STEAD—DOREMUS.—On Thursday, Dec. 3, at Harlem, by Rev. J. Z. Nichols, at the residence of the bride's father, Daniel Rabold, Esq., Mr. EDWARD STEAD to Mrs. MARY ELIZA DOREMUS, both of Harlem.

TOMPKINS—DANIEL.—On Thursday, Dec. 3, at the bride's residence, by Rev. Samuel Carlile, assisted by Rev. J. D. Wells, D. D., GEORGE V. TOMPKINS to FANNY E. DANIEL, both of Brooklyn, E. D.

DIED.

CROMBIE.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 2, THERESA, wife of Thomas J. Crombie, aged 26 years and 14 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 1st-av., between 87th and 88th sts., on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 6, at 2 P. M.

DELIUS.—On Thursday, Dec. 3, JULIA H., wife of Louis E. Delius, and eldest daughter of J. Nickerson, Jr., in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 221 Degraw-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday next, the 6th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

FAHNESTOCK.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 2, 1868, Mrs. SARAH ANN FAHNESTOCK, widow of the late Wm. M. Fahnestock, of Bordentown, N. J., in the 64th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Harrisburg for interment.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

HAMILTON.—On Friday, Nov. 27, 1868, at the battle of Washita River, LOUIS MCLANE HAMILTON, Captain in the Seventh Regiment U. S. Cavalry, in the 24th year of his age, son of Paul, Hamilton, and grandson of Alexander Hamilton and of Louis McLane, of Delaware.

LEVY.—In this City, on Friday morning, Dec. 4, ISAAC M. LEVY, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, the 6th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 7 East 73d-st., near 3d-av.

RICHARDSON.—On Thursday evening, Dec. 3, THOMAS E. BALL, only son of Edward and Mary E. Richardson, aged 8 months and 17 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 148 East 28th-st., this (Saturday) afternoon at 1 o'clock.

SQUIER.—On Thursday, Dec. 3, LEWIS L. SQUIER, in the 62d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 238 East 15th-st., on Saturday, the 5th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

TENEYCK.—On Thursday, Dec. 3, 1868, MATHEW TENEYCK, aged 75 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 22 Waverley-place, New-York, this day, (Saturday,) Dec. 5, at 2 P. M.

TALMAGE.—At Somerville, N. J., on Friday, Dec. 4, SOPHIA VAN VECHTEN, relict of Thomas Talmage, in her 69th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday next at 2 P. M., at the Second Reformed Church, Somerville.

VAN STEENBERGH.—At Peekskill, on Friday, Dec. 4, JAMES E. VAN STEENBERGH, of Fishkill, in the 44th year of his age.

Funeral services at the Reformed Dutch Church, in Fishkill, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

WIGGINS.—On Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1868, ANNIE TAYLOR, daughter of James and Mary Wiggins, aged 5 years, 8 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Second Reformed Presbyterian congregation, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, Dec. 5, at 9½ o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 39 West 28th-st. Remains will be taken to Bronxville for interment.

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The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES for To-morrow, Dec. 6, will be a Triple Sheet, of Twelve Pages, and will contain a large variety of original and selected reading matter, in addition to the usual telegraphic reports of News, Correspondence, City Articles, &c.

PARTIAL TABLE OF CONTENTS:

1. TELEGRAMS from Europe, the West Indies and all parts of this country.
2. INTERESTING LETTERS from our Correspondents in Paris, London, Madrid and Lima.
3. AUDUBON, the great Naturalist—Incidents of his life, &c.
4. THE TELEGRAPH IN AMERICA.—Statistics of the Business and plan to reduce the tariff of rates.
5. CURRENT LITERATURE.—Comprising a story, poems, and miscellaneous extracts from the magazines.
6. LITERARY NOTICES, notes and personal and literary gossip.
7. EDITORIALS on the current topics of the day, political, social, &c.
8. DRAMATIC NOTES, critical and personal, containing matters of interest concerning players and plays in America and Europe.

&c., &c., &c.

The large circulation of the Sunday Edition of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES in this City and vicinity, renders it one of the best ADVERTISING MEDIUMS that business men could select. It circulates among a large and intelligent class of readers, whom it is for the interest of every business man to reach. Advertisements for the SUNDAY EDITION should be sent in as early as possible Saturday Evening, in order to secure the proper classification.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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A Lecture will be delivered on
FINANCE AND THE MONETARY CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY,
By A. S. ALMY, Esq.,
at the Jerome Theatre, corner 36th-st. and Madison-av., WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents each. For sale at the Library, Astor-place, at the branch office, No. 49 Liberty-st., and at the door.

JOHN J. O'BRIEN,
A. R. CARPENTER,
JOHN RODGERS,
} Lecture Committee.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:15; C, O and D, 11.35; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LAST DAY.
BOOKS CLOSE AT 9 P M.
THE DERBY ATHENÆUM.

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The proprietor would respectfully state that the Gallery of the Athenæum is open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.; that but 2,500 tickets will be issued for books sold, and that but one day more remains for the opportunity to secure Mr. Hart's fine picture. H. W. DERBY,
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P. S.—The proprietor of the Athenæum desires to state to the public that but two days more remain for an opportunity for Mr. Hart's picture. The store and gallery is open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

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STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,

NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

PRINCIPAL AND SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK.

COUPONS PAID JANUARY AND JULY.

The Road is completed from the waters of the Bay of San Francisco to Sacramento, and fully equipped with first-class rolling stock. The net receipts are more than three times the interest on the whole issue of bonds. We believe them to be one of the best investments offered. A limited amount for sale at par and accrued interest, in currency.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,

No. 14 Nassau-st.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES Bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.

Interest allowed on deposits.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,

and

No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.

Also, commercial credits.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,

No. 19 William-st., New-York,

No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits issued.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,

in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

No. 18 Wall-st.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c., bought and sold on commission.

ADVANCES made on approved collaterals.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1868.

CONTINUED SALE OF GOVERNMENT GOLD.—Proposals will be received, in writing, at this office for the purchase of Government Gold in exchange for Currency, commencing on TUESDAY, the 1st of December, and continuing for five consecutive business days, unless public notice to the contrary shall be given. The amount for which proposals will be received each day is limited to $200,000; in sums of not less than $5,000 each, and the whole or any part thereof will be awarded upon such bids as will realize to the Government the greatest amount in currency for the entire sum offered. Proposals will be received from bank-parties ten to eleven o'clock of each day, and the bids will be opened, and the result declared immediately thereafter. To guard against fictitious bids, a certified check for three per cent. of the amount for which proposals are made must accompany each offer. The right is reserved to reject bids obviously adverse to the interest of the Government. The gold will be ready for delivery immediately after the awards are made.

A box for the reception of proposals will be found at the Cashier's desk in this office. All bids should be under seal, indorsed "Proposals for Gold," which will be publicly opened at the hour stated.

H. H. VAN DYCK,

Assistant Treasurer.

NOTICE.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,

No. 115 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1868.

The Directors of this Company having on the 30th day of November, 1868, closed the transfer books of said Company, such action being taken for the purpose of closing up the affairs of said Company, under the new arrangement made for the consolidation thereof with the Merchants' Union Express Company, and question having arisen as to the legal effect of subsequent sales of stock upon the interests of parties in the surplus assets of said Company, and believing that less difficulty will arise by reversing said order and recognizing the rights of shareholders to pass their entire interest in the property of the Company, as well to shares in the new Company as to surplus assets of the old, by assignment and transfer of the stock, it is therefore hereby given that the notice of Nov. 30, 1868, is hereby revoked, and that until the 20th day of December, 1868, when the new stock will be ready for delivery, the books of the Company will be opened for transfer, and the shareholders surrendering the same and accepting the reissue of the new stock will be entitled to the proportion of assets represented thereby in the old Company, except as to shares transferred between Nov. 30, 1868, and this date, both inclusive, as to which the legal rights of all parties will be observed.

HENRY WELLS, President.

JAS. C. FARGO, Assistant Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.

The coupons falling due Dec. 1, 1868, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the office of

A. GOETTER & CO., No. 61 Broad-st.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI.

Six Per Cent. twenty-year bonds, principal and interest payable in gold, one of the safest and most profitable investment securities in market, constituting a first lien on the above important trunk road, already fully completed, with earnings nearly double sufficient for its entire interest account. For sale by

SCHUYLER SKAATS & BROTHER, Bankers,

No. 19 Broad-st.

CINCINNATI, SANDUSKY AND CLEVELAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

OFFICE, SANDUSKY, OHIO, Nov. 21, 1868.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF this Company due Dec. 1, 1868, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway, New-York.

RUSH R. SLOANE, President.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 126 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, Dec. 7, inst., between the hours of 11 M. and 1 P. M.

JAMES M. HANEY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL,

ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST

ON DAILY BALANCES,

SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT or Six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

BANKERS PHILA. & N.YORK

DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS.

MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.

ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

C. J. HAMBRO & SON, LONDON,

B. METZLAR S. SOHN & CO., FRANKFORT,

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., PARIS,

AND LETTERS OF CREDIT AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT EUROPE.

MONTGOMERY AND EUFAULA RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Eight per cent Interest in Coin,

INDORSED BY THE

STATE OF ALABAMA,

PAYABLE IN TWENTY YEARS,

in Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, interest payable in March and September, in New-York.

Issue restricted by law to $16,000 per mile on completed and equipped road, which is less than half its cost.

The State of Alabama, we are assured, paid all through the late war the interest on her debt in coin, and at a great expense.

We have had the questions of law relating to the security of investors in these bonds carefully examined by competent counsel, and we recommend them as a most desirable security to parties investing for themselves or in trust for others.

PRICE 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

For sale by

G. OPDYKE & CO., Bankers,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 4 Wall-st.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD BONDS.

150 BONDS of the above road will be sold at 87, giving the interest from May 1 to the buyer. These bonds are offered to the public over any other in market because:

1. The net earnings of half of the line now running are about 40 per cent. beyond all the interest on the bonds.

2. The property cost in cash three times the amount of bonds upon it.

3. The Company owes no floating debt whatever. The materials are all of the best kind, and all paid for in cash; these pass to bridges, and some bridges of iron; 91 miles now running.

4. The net earnings, after opening the extension, are estimated to be four times the interest the first year.

5. The business at present is all local, and cannot be interfered with.

6. The Directors hold three-quarters of the stock for permanent investment.

7. The President on the locality conducts the business of the road, and supervises the extension.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President.

No. 43 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTees of the Green-Wood Cemetery will be held at the office, No. 20 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 7th day of December next, at 12½ o'clock. J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 166 NASSAU-ST., SUN BUILDING, Opposite City Hall.

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest allowed, free of tax.

CHAS. K. GRAHAM, President.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1868.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,

CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st.

Interest allowed on deposits made on Jan. 7, 1869.

Six per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under.

Five per cent. per annum on sums over $1,000.

ANDREW MILLS, President.

JAS. L. STEWART, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st., N. Y.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed. Free of Government tax. On all sums from 5 to 5,000 dollars. Open every day from 10 to 3, and in the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 7 to 7.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000 paid by

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight-st.

Assets, $5,450,331 34.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 241 PEARL-ST.,

NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1868.

DIVIDEND NO. 8.

The Board of Trustees of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable at this office on demand.

By order. E. C. STURGES, Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st.

On the 1st of January, 1869, an extra dividend of two per cent. for six months and one per cent. for three months will be paid to depositors entitled thereto.

ANDREW MILLS, President.

JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

NOV. 1, 1868.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 20th day of December next, to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company, on the 5th day of December next.

The Transfer Books of the Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed on SATURDAY, the 5th day of December next, and reopened on SATURDAY, the 26th day of December next.

By order of the Board of Directors,

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED LADY TEACHER desires a position in a family in this City, where instruction for two hours daily, in the English branches, Latin, French or Music, will be received as an equivalent for board. Address Miss A. B., No. 39 Bond-st.

A GERMAN LADY, EXPERIENCED IN teaching music, French and English, would like to give lessons for her board. Address Rev. Mr. SCHLINGEN, No. 603 9th-st., New-York.

A YOUNG LADY FROM CONNECTICUT, An experienced teacher, wishes to teach in a family or school; can teach four languages, mathematics and music. Address C. H., Box No. 108 Times Office.

A HIGHLY EDUCATED LADY WOULD like to give French lessons for her board. Inquire at the French Institute, No. 21 West 32d-st.

AUCTION SALES. AUCTION SALES.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE AT AUCTION.

FIFTY PARCELS OF LAND,

CONTAINING ABOUT

250 LOTS,

PART OF THE MORRIS ESTATE.

JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction, TUESDAY, Dec. 22, 1868, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 M., by order of the Trustee,

50 PARCELS OF LAND,

Containing about 250 lots, situated on Central-av., near 171st-st., and three miles south of Kingsbridge. This tract of land forms part of the Morris Estate, and has been in the possession of the Morris family for nearly 200 YEARS!

ITS ADVANTAGES OF SITUATION CANNOT BE OVERSTATED.

It is now proposed to place this section of Westchester County under the direction of the Central Park Commissioners, and the advantages to grow out of that circumstance are incalculable, as the Central-av. Grand Boulevard will run through the property. The communication with the lower portion of New-York City is by means of railroads now in operation, which makes these lots as desirable and convenient as Murray Hill is at the present time.

For maps, diagrams, and further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 23 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

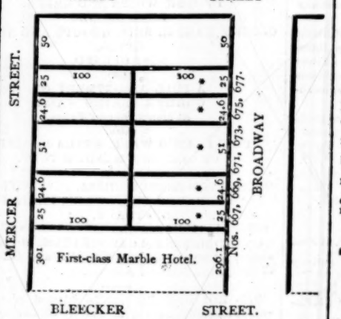
SALE IN PARTITION

BY ORDER OF THE

SUPREME COURT,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Referee.


AMITY STREET
STREET.
MERCER
BROADWAY
BLEECKER STREET.
First-class Marble Hotel.
50
100
25
24.6
51
67½
67
66
67½
67
66
67½
67
66

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, Dec. 12
EUROPE	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, Dec. 26
ST. LAURENT	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, Jan. 9

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

CHINA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9
CUBA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16
JAVA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23
AUSTRALASIAN leaves	WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30
RUSSIA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Jan. 6
CHINA leaves	WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD:

Cabin	$130
Second cabin	80
Cabin passage to Paris	145

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY, Dec. 5
CITY OF ANTWERP	SATURDAY, Dec. 12
CITY OF NEW-YORK	TUESDAY, Dec. 15

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., tide permitting, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30 and 35
To London	105	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42 and 47
Halifax	30	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY
From Pier No. 20 North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

IONA	Dec. 5	HIBERNIA	Dec. 26
CALEDONIA	Dec. 12	EUROPA	Jan. 2
BRITANNIA	Dec. 19	COLUMBIA	Jan. 9

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $150.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $30.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
FOR LIVERPOOL
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS.

COLORADO	3,015 tons...Dec. 9, at 2 P. M.
NEBRASKA	3,392 tons...Dec. 16, at 8 A. M.
MANHATTAN	2,965 tons...Dec. 23, at 12 M.
MINNESOTA	2,965 tons...Jan. 6.

Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.
For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

TRIPOLI	Dec. 10	SIBERIA	Dec. 31
TARIFA	Dec. 24	ALEPPO	Jan. 7.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:

Cabin	$80 Gold.
Steerage	$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low-est rates.

For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
E. CUNARD.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer every month, sailing from Panama about the 20th, upon the arrival of the British Mail Steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the 5th of each month will make the necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to the several Colonial ports.

A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold region of Hokitika.

For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 58 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP DENMARK, THOMSON,
Will leave SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 10 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin.			
Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$250	$200	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

Dec. 9—ALASKA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with the SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.

Steamer leaving Dec. 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco Jan. 4, 1869, for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.,
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. H. THEBAUD, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Dec. 3,
at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The fine steamship GRANADA, Capt. C. M. HAMLIN, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana, $65 currency. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR MOBILE.
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first-class steamship
FLAG, Capt. HOFFMAN,
on SATURDAY, Dec 5, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Through bills of lading guaranteed as one and a half per cent to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.

For freight or passage apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
The well known side-wheel steamship
RAPIDAN, F. G. MALLORY, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on
SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.
BIENVILLE follows.....Dec. 12
DE SOTO follows.....Dec. 19
Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.

No Havana freight received on day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FIRST STEAMER
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
Freight taken as low as by any other line. The favorite steamer,
PERIT, Capt. E. A. DELANOY,
is now receiving freight at Pier No. 4 North River, and will positively sail on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to BOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad. Goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca and Brazos without commission.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. WASHINGTON...GAGER...SATURDAY, Dec. 5
CORTES.....NELSON...SATURDAY, Dec. 12
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage or freight apply to the agents.
M. S. CROMWELL & CO., No. 66 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
The first-class steamship MONTGOMERY will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 5, and FLORIDA on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
E. LAWDEN, Agent, No. 32 West-st.
Cabin passage $30.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company's steamer ALASKA, sailing on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9, at 12 M.
Freight received at Pier No. 42 North River until 4 P. M. on TUESDAY, 8th inst.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

SHIPPING.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICK, Dec. 10.
EAGLE, Capt. M. B. GREENE, Dec. 17.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, via Nassau, Dec. 24.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship VIRGO, E. BURLEIGH, Commander, will sail on THURSDAY, Dec. 10, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 9 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and South-west. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following THURSDAY.

STEAMBOTAS.

BRISTOL LINE.
AT 4 P. M.
THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS LINE
TO
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state rooms.

BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 8 A. M., in time for all connections out of that city.

Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES, Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.

Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:30 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.

Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

CHANGE OF HOUR.
On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 10, the New-Haven Transportation Company's steamers will leave Pier No. 26 E. R. daily at 4 P. M., instead of 6, as heretofore. Saturday night at 12 o'clock.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 7 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:30 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or meet undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 1st, 8 A. M.	Monday, 30th, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 3d, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, 2d, 8 A. M.
Saturday, 5th, 11 A. M.	Friday, 4th, 9 A. M.
Monday, 8th, 3 P. M.	Monday, 7th, 11 A. M.
Thursday, 10th, 1:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 9th, 1 P. M.
Saturday, 12th, 3 P. M.	Friday, 11th, 2 P. M.
Tuesday, 15th, 8 A. M.	Monday, 14th, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 17th, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, 16th, 8:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMers ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

TROY LINE.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, fare $1 50.—The steamer VANDERBILT will run until the close of navigation, leaving Pier No. 41 North River, near Spring-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 6 o'clock P. M. Freight received daily.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST Dental Establishment in the City. Sets of teeth on fine gold, $40; pinsina, $30; coralite, $12 to $15; including extracting under Gas. Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 117 23d-st., near 4th-av. Call and examine specimens.

MEDICAL.

NO MORE MEDICINE.
70,000 CURES OF DYSPEPSIA, PHTHISIS,
CONSTIPATION, DIARRHŒA, LIVER AND NERVOUS DISORDERS BY DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS FOOD,
REVALENTA ARABICA,
which saves fifty times its cost in medicines. Tins, 1 pound, $1 25; 2 pounds, $2.

Also, REVALENTA CHOCOLATE, in half-pound packets, 75 cents.

DU BARRY & CO., No. 163 William-st., New-York, and all Grocers and Chemists in town and country.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURIGEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope. Dr. Maurigeau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER for cure or advice. He can cure the worst cases of venereal disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, who have tried without benefit dozens of the most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance, from 8 in the morning till 8 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-street, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. Inviolate secrecy in every instance. His great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of other remedies; cures in new cases in less than 48 hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; is the only one possessed the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. The value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by chemists, druggists and physicians in regard to some sufferer whom he has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear.

What human being with any pretension to Christianity will say that this medicine should not be made known far and wide? Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attempted it; and when they find that their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is two dollars a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York. One dollar will secure, by return mail, his medical work, 300 pages.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! Dr. LARMONT, No. 696 Broadway. Treatment from 2 to 7 P. M. Author of "Paris, London, and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, and Physician for All," eighty-first edition, on his treatment of Local, Constitutional and Nervous Diseases, Stricture, Fistula, Piles, Prevention of Bright's Disease, Spermatorrhœa, &c., &c. Mailed free by the Author, or the AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY. Price, 50 cents. Circular and contents of books sent on receipt of postage stamp. Direct Post Office Box No. 844, New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $3, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 32d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists. No. 177 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place, near Amity-st., having over eighteen years' successful and uninterrupted practice in this City, guarantees relief to all ladies requiring special treatment. Sure relief to the most anxious patient with or without medicine. Elegant rooms for ladies about to require nursing.

A SURE CURE, WITH OR WITHOUT medicines, for ladies in trouble. Doctress ESTELL, No. 14d West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs. Her pills are certain; she never fails. Consultation free.

MME. GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 6 Amity-place, guarantees relief in all female complaints, from whatever cause produced; elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

SULPHUR BATHS, ESTABLISHED 1830, BY M. J. TIMOLAT, from Paris, at No. 107 Waverley-place, between Macdougal-st. and 6th-av., for cure of rheumatism, &c.

DR. WEST, NO. 545 BROADWAY, treats all diseases of a private nature, and guarantees a speedy and radical cure in a few days.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.; manhood restored; his Elixir recommended before marriage; consultation free.

WORST PRIVATE DISEASES CURED and manhood restored: Dr. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.; ladies' trouble removed certain; circular, first post.

A GREAT LADIES' BENEFACTOR.—DR. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.; relief from trouble; powerful, safe medicines, $5; one interview; certain cure.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of venereal disease, without exposure, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. No. 3 Division-st. since 1834.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SPACIOUS, CHEERFUL AND WELL-FURNISHED rooms, en suite or single, for families, ladies or gentlemen to let, with board, in the handsome double house No. 323 West 23d-st., situate within two minutes' walk of Pike's Opera House, the 23d-st. stages and the 8th-av. cars. Liberal table and moderate terms.

TO RENT.—A LADY DESIRING TO EXERcise herself in music can be accommodated with one room and have the use of a first-class fabric piano, recently bought by the family of a music teacher, with lessons or without it. Inquire at No. 230 East 23d-st., second floor. References given and required.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN and wife, just married, of good social position, but moderate means, desire board in a private family, where the comforts of a home can be obtained; terms not to exceed $20 per week. Address, with particulars, S. F., Box No. 4,121 Post Office. References exchanged.

A VERY PLEASANT THIRD PARLOR, with ample closets, hot and cold water, either furnished or unfurnished, with board; three windows; delightful southern exposure; location excellent. Inquire at No. 140 East 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A QUIET FAMILY OF THREE adults, gentleman, wife and son, sitting room and two bedrooms, with board, in a private family, between 9th and 17th sts., Irving-place and 5th-av. Address W. H., Station D.

BOARD—WANTED, BY TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen, front and back rooms on second or third floor, furnished, with breakfast and dinner. Location between 4th and 6th-avs., and 23d and 34th-sts. Address, with terms, E. W. J., Box No. 5,518 Post Office.

AN EXPERIENCED LADY TEACHER desires a position in a family in this City where instruction, for two hours daily, in the English branches, Latin, French or Music, will be received as an equivalent for board. Address Miss M. B., No. 9 Bond-st.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Room, second floor, with fire, gas, board for two, (no children,) at $18 a week, in the first-class house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN FIND a comfortable home with a private family living in their own house, No. 132 East 30th-st. Sabbath-respecting parties preferred.

A FAMILY OF FOUR ADULTS WISH A board and rooms for the Winter, with fire and light; reference given and required. Address, giving location and terms, H., Box No. 2,159 Post Office.

FIFTH-AV.—NO. 125—MRS. AUSTIN OFFERS commodious floors for four or six persons, with private table; bath-room on each floor; also rooms for gentlemen, with board.

$25 A WEEK FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife, first-class board and real home comforts; family small and private; no boarders; East 97th-st., near Lexington-av. Address Post Office Box No. 4,652.

$2 50 PER WEEK FOR A NICELY-furnished room with convenience for fire, in a small family, at No. 150 Varick-st., on the line of the 6th-av. Railroad.

TWO FIRST-CLASS NEWLY FURNISHed rooms for gentlemen; will furnish board to satisfactory party; location central, near Madison-square and the hotels. No. 52 West 24th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—ONE OF the best locations; view of Union-square; reasonable price to a good tenant. Apply at No. 31 East 14th-st., up stairs.

FIFTH AV.—OPPOSITE THE BREVOORT House, superior suites of rooms with private table if desired, also single rooms with board in the first-class house, No. 16 5th-av.

BOARD FOR ONE OR TWO SINGLE gentlemen in a private family residing on 19th-st., near Irving-place. Front room on third story. Address Box No. 630 Post Office.

ONE OR TWO FAMILIES CAN SECURE most desirable rooms, with board, in the first-class and elegantly-furnished house, No. 117 East 28th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED APARTMENTS, (private bath-room,) to let to gentlemen only, at No. 67 South Washington-square; references required.

BOARD—LARGE PLEASANT ROOMS ON second floor; location one of the finest in the City. Apply at No. 405 West 23d-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TWO large rooms, with board. Apply at No. 44 West 46th-st., four doors from 6th-av.

NO. 1,214 BROADWAY, NEXT DOOR below 30th-st.—A large and elegantly furnished front room to let; it will accommodate two gentlemen.

A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN obtain rooms, with partial board, in a private family, at No. 109 Macdougal-st.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from New-York Hotel.—Large front room and hall room, communicating, to let, with board.

NO. 87 CLINTON-PLACE.—FAMILIES DEsiring a good home for the Winter will please call as above. Table first-class.

PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS ON SECOND floor on Madison-square, with first-class board. Address E. L., Box No. 783 Post Office.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR from 5th-av.—Parlor floor, three rooms en suite, complete, to let, with private table only.

NO. 3 EAST 30TH-ST. (NEW NO.)—TO LET, a large furnished room, with hall bedroom adjoining if desirable.

TO LET—THE FIRST AND THIRD FLOORS No. 23d West 50th-st., fronting Central Park; $70 each.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—NO. 87 HENRY-ST., rooms to let, with board, to families or single gentlemen.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from New-York Hotel, large front room and hall room communicating, to let, with board.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—EN SUITE or single; private family; all modern improvements; terms moderate. 112 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

NO. 102 EAST 35TH-ST., ONE DOOR from Park-av., reception room, suitable for a physician's office, to let, with or without board.

AN ELEGANT PARLOR, WITH BOARD, first floor; location, 34th-st. Apply to W. C. B., No. 103 Liberty-st.

NO. 40 EAST 19TH-ST.—A LARGE HANDsomely furnished third-story front room, with first-class board. References exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, AT NO. 32 WEST 26th-st., will let two large, well-furnished rooms; references exchanged.

NO. 1,168 BROADWAY, BELOW 28TH-ST.—Three large rooms, furnished, to let, without board; house has all modern improvements.

TO LET—NO. 21 WEST 36TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms and bedrooms, with or without board. Reference required.

NO. 61 MADISON-AV.—ROOMS, EN SUITE and single, on second and third floors, with board. Reference.

NO. 58 WEST 33D-ST., FURNISHED rooms with board. References exchanged.

NO. 18 WEST 35TH-ST.—HANDSOME rooms to let, with board.

HARLEM.—NO. 168 EAST 127TH-ST.—ROOMS to let with or without board.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owners or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in First-avenue, from Thirty-sixth to Thirty-ninth-street.

2d. For flagging sidewalks in Twenty-ninth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue.

3d. For flagging sidewalk, north side of Rector-street, from Washington to West-street.

4th. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Sixty-second-street, from Broadway to the Ninth-avenue.

5th. For flagging sidewalks in Fifty-fifth-street, north side, from Eighth-avenue to a point 175 feet west thereof.

6th. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Second-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-eighth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street.

7th. For building a sewer in Seventieth-street, from the Hudson River to and through Tenth-avenue to 75 feet.

8th. For building sewers in Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the houses and lots, vacant lots, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on

1st. Both sides of First-avenue, from Thirty-sixth to Thirty-ninth-street.

2d. Both sides of Twenty-ninth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

3d. The north side of Rector-street, between Washington and West.

4th. Both sides of Sixty-second-street from Broadway to the Ninth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on said Ninth-avenue and Broadway.

5th. The north side of Fifty-fifth-street, from Eighth-avenue to a point 175 feet west thereof.

6th. Both sides of Second-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-eighth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, to the extent of half the block on said streets.

7th. Both sides of Seventieth-street from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River; also, all the lots on all the blocks lying between Seventieth and Eighty-second streets and Eighth and Eleventh avenues; also, the west side of Eleventh-avenue, from Seventieth to Seventy-seventh-street; also, Central Park.

8th. Both sides of Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Isaac O. Hunt, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 22 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

ISAAC O. HUNT,
E. HARRISON REED,
GUERNSEY SACKETT,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Nov. 24, 1868.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Oct. 31, 1868.

TO TAX-PAYERS!

Notice is hereby given, that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15.

On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1 interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.
BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. BROWN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, at the office of DAVID A. ENDICOTT, Counselor at Law, No. 9 Court-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 8th day of January next. Dated July 2, 1868.
MARY A. BROWN,
MARIA BROWN,
Administratrix.
jy4-law6mSa

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES R. WHITMORE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at his office, No. 76 Chambers-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 9th day of May next.—Dated, Oct. 30, 1868.
o31-lawsm8a
JOHN A. SWITZER, Executor.

REMOVALS.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF FIRE, THE OFfice of the Pennsylvania Coal Company has been removed for the present to No. 25 Wall-st., (National City Bank Building, second floor, front.)

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES, VELOCIPEDES — ALL STYLES FOR SALE.
GREAT BARGAINS.
100 SLEIGHS JUST RECEIVED.
Sleigh bells, harness, several second-hand carriages, for sale cheap. CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage Depot, No. 638 Broadway.

VELOCIPEDES.
The Monod pattern of the two-wheeled velocipede—the best in use.
G. H. MERCER & MONOD,
No. 3 William-st., New-York.

A—C SPRING CIRCULAR GLASS COUPE, drop seat, by Parker; 100 second-hand; 500 new carriages, harness; 25 per cent. less than Broadway stores.
HAM'S, 4th-st. and Broadway.

ARMY HORSE BLANKETS, NEW, @2 50; wagons, ambulances, carts, mule collars, harness, McClellan saddles, tents, canvas. W. A. CARTER, No. 52 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE—AT PUBLIC POUND, 86TH-ST. and Madison-av., a gray horse and three goats, Dec. 5, at 1 o'clock, and a springing goat on Dec. 6.

WANTED—A BOX SLEIGH; SECOND-HAND will answer. Apply in the bakery, corner of Ewen and Devoe sts., Brooklyn, E. D.

COACH FOR SALE—AT NO. 422 3D-AV.; worth $150; will be sold for $50, if sold to-day; also, one nearly new for $500.

FOR SALE—HORSE, TRUCK AND WORK. Inquire at No. 52 Warren-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BARGAIN.
FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION,
One of the most elegant and costly country seats within two hours of New-York, located at Suffern, on the Erie Railroad, in the midst of one of the most healthy and beautiful surroundings of New-York; large mansion, 70x100, decorated by Italian artists, with all modern improvements, and heated by steam; conservatory connected with the drawing-room; grounds beautifully laid out, with

THE KINGSTON TRAGEDY.

Trial of Deacon Samuel M. Andrews for the Murder of Cornelius Holmes —Fourth Day's Proceedings.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Friday, Dec. 4, 1868.

The following is the most important part of Thursday afternoon's testimony for the Goverment in the case of the Commonwealth vs. SAMUEL M. ANDREWS:

Eleazar H. Sampson, Postmaster at Kingston, testified to having taken the articles from the pockets of the deceased. He also described minutely the position and surroundings of the murdered man. He took from Mr. Holmes' right-hand pocket a snuff-box and a wallet, and some coin and a roll of bills from the left pocket; the deceased had his gloves on; witness saw Andrews at the Leach House just after the body was brought there, and heard him say that "excitements of that kind did not affect his brain, but his stomach;" Andrews said that Holmes was one of the best friends he ever had. On the cross-examination witness testified that there were indications of a scuffle in the bushes off the road, and that he saw bloody stones near where he supposed the struggle took place.

The testimony of Mr. Simms, the next witness, was corroborative of the previous testimony concerning the condition of the body when found.

Joseph S. Beal, a brother-in-law of the deceased, testified to visiting the scene of the murder on Wednesday afternoon and counting in all twenty-seven stones, twelve of which were covered with blood and hair, some bearing the imprint of fingers; he also noticed four pools of blood; about one o'clock on the same day witness saw Andrews crossing his land from the direction of Jones River.

While Mr. BEAL was giving his testimony the prisoner uttered a sharp shriek, threw his hands violently to his head, and rolled up his eyes like a person seized with a fit. The strange action produced a sensation in Court. His counsel approached him, and, in answer to a question, the prisoner replied that when he screamed out he thought some one had struck him. He was given a glass of water, and then sat for some time with his eyes closed and his hands to his head.

Mr. Beal resumed. He said he had a long conversation with Andrews about what took place in the garden the night before the murder; he noticed at the time that the prisoner's hands had the appearance of having been soaked; he also had a talk about the will; saw Andrews and Macoy in company on the Friday following the tragedy; Macoy then remarked to witness, "Mr. Andrews says there was a copy of the will found in Holmes' coat pocket, which he had on when he was found dead;" I turned toward Andrews and he said to me, "Yes, merely a copy; I think the will gives me rather more than the copy." [The prisoner—"I never said that, Mr. Beal."] On the cross-examination witness said he received several notes written by Andrews to Holmes; he had seen a copy of the will; had had it in his possession six months. [The will and other papers were read to the jury.] Adjourned.

FOURTH DAY.

It is admitted on all sides that the testimony yesterday was very strong against the prisoner, going to show that the murder of HOLMES was premeditated.

State Constables *George H. Morse* and *John B. Hoits* testified substantially that the second day after the tragedy they saw Holmes' overcoat at Capt. Leach's house; in the left inside breast pocket there were blood stains and fine needles; we conversed with Andrews that night; he said he learned of the murder Wednesday morning before he went to the factory, and from Bates; he said Holmes left him about 8 o'clock Tuesday evening; he said Holmes carried a bill wallet; we showed him this long black wallet; he said Holmes' wallet was of a lighter color and shorter.

Mrs. Peckham, wife of Rev. William Peckham, testified that Mrs. Andrews some months ago brought her the notes of a will which Mr. Holmes was trying to make; Mrs. Andrews wanted Mr. Peckham to draw it in shape; Mr. Peckham did not want to do it, because Holmes felt unkind toward him; he finally consented to draft the will from memoranda she furnished, and then handed it to her.

Mary Daly, servant, and *Edward Holmes*, brother of Cornelius, testified that Holmes had another pocket-book besides the long black one shown in Court; it was lighter colored and shorter.

Mrs. Lysander Bartlett testified that in the Summer of 1867 Holmes made a will; that he said nothing of leaving money to Andrews; said his brothers and sisters did not need anything; he seemed dissatisfied, and intimated that he might change it any time; at Locke's house, when the body was undressed, witness took the clothes and threw them out on some shingles in the woodshed; did not put my hand in the left breast pocket; heard in 1867 that Holmes had given a piece of land to Andrews in his will.

Elizabeth Bartlett testified that she had known the deceased since they went to school together; deceased had told her that he meant to give $1,000 to the Baptists, in his will, and that his brothers and sisters did not need any money. She also testified as to other particulars, some of which had been referred to in the previous testimony.

The testimony of the other witnesses was mostly of a corroborative character, and no new facts were brought to light.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 4.

The Government closed the testimony in the trial of SAMUEL M. ANDREWS, for the murder of CORNELIUS HOLMES, at Plymouth to-day, and the opening address for the defence was made. The closing testimony was in reference to the making of a will by deceased, and to show that ANDREWS was instrumental in having it made, but was particularly anxious after the murder not to have it known that he was aware a will existed which was in his favor. Testimony was also given showing that the pockets in HOLMES' coat had been examined by the murderer.

The defence admits the killing, but claims that the deceased attempted to commit a nameless crime, and that ANDREWS was driven by frenzy to kill him; and that he did not proclaim it from the fact that HOLMES had left his property to him in his will. It is also claimed that the prisoner is and was in sane, having been born of an insane mother, and nursed by her while she was insane.

Another Shocking Murder in Massachusetts.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 4, 1868.

In the neighboring City of Charlestown this morning a man's head was cut off with a cleaver, under the following circumstances: Two men, brothers-in-law, were quietly at work together in Fairbush's court; one went out but returned in a few minutes with a cleaver, and deliberately cut off the head of his unsuspecting fellow-workman, who was at work, singularly to say, directly over a chopping block. The murderer instantly dropped the cleaver, darted into the street and suddenly disappeared.

An investigation into the circumstances developed the fact that the murdered man, whose name is DENNIS CRONAN, was to testify against the other in a suit of some kind, and this is supposed to have been the cause of the shocking act. The murderer's name is DENNIS C. REENE.

An officer was soon informed that a murder had occurred at FAIRBUAN'S factory. Officer BROWER hastened to the place, and found the man lying on his shovel, his head being severed from his body, with the exception that a small piece of the skin on the throat was not cut. The man at work in the adjoining room did not know that the murder had occurred, and the body may have lain there for an hour before it was discovered. A Coroner was summoned, and immediately took charge of the body and summoned a jury of inquest.

An immediate search was made for the murderer, but it has thus far been unsuccessful. His house was visited, but his wife said that her husband had not been at home since breakfast. The house of his brother was also visited and searched, but he was not found. Other places which he was known to frequent were visited with the same result, and it is probable that the murderer left the city immediately after the murder, and had a start of an hour of the officers.

Subsequent facts showed that the two men had had a dispute about a sum of money, and the case had been in court a few months ago. As soon as the news of the murder had gained publicity, there was great excitement in Charlestown. REENE will probably be secured. The murdered man has left a widow and two children. REENE also has a family.

Arizona as an Agricultural State.

From the Sacramento (Cal.) Union, Nov. 21.

The opinion attributed to Gen. HALLECK in his report to the War Department, that ARIZONA has been overrated as a mineral country, and underrated as to its agricultural capabilities, will excite a good deal of surprise in many circles. Yet we think it is correct. As a mineral region Arizona has been a signal failure, in spite of the most extravagant reports in favor of the wealth of its mines. They have proved like many other mines of silver only partially tested, more rich in imagination than profitable to the workers, and we venture the belief that in all Arizona there is not to be found any mines approximating in wealth to those of Virginia, Austin or White Pine, or much better than those of Silver Mountain and Esmeralda, which have never been worked with any success. On the other hand, it is the concurring testimony of all the best informed explorers of that Territory, from ROSS BROWNE to POSTON and Gov. MCCORMICK, that the agricultural capabilities of the region between Preston and the tributaries of the Colorado are unsurpassed. There are large tracts of timbered table lands, possessing a fine climate, first-rate soil and good water supply, where wheat, maize, vegetables, and all the fruits of the temperate zone will grow to the highest perfection, and where the best natural features for sheep and cattle to be found on the continent exist to an almost unlimited extent. These lands will come into lively demand as soon as the Southern Pacific Railway reaches the New-Mexican side, and upon them we base the rational hope of a far more flourishing State than anything in the mining way is likely to secure to Arizona.

THE SING SING MURDER.

Conclusion of the Trial—The Prisoner Acquitted.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WHITE PLAINS, Friday, Dec. 4, 1868.

The trial of THOS. BURNS, *alias* Brickley, a Sing Sing convict, for the murder of CHAS. M. JEFFREDS, a fellow convict in Sing Sing Prison, on the 14th of May last, which has occupied the Court of Oyer and Terminer here for two days past, was concluded at 11:45 o'clock last night by a verdict of not guilty.

H. D. TOWNSEND, Esq., counsel for the prisoner, commenced summing up the case at 8 o'clock last evening, and occupied about an hour and a half. He made a very able argument in behalf of his client, and succeeded in leaving the impression on the minds of the jury that a prisoner frequently alluded to in the evidence under the nickname of "Ready," who made his escape from Sing Sing soon after the murder and has not since been heard of, was the real perpetrator of the deed.

District-Attorney BATES followed, and urged with great zeal the theory of the prisoner's guilt, presenting the strong points of the evidence against him in the strongest light.

After a brief and impartial charge from Judge GILBERT the jury retired, and returned in half an hour with a verdict of "not guilty."

There were no demonstrations of any kind in Court on the rendition of the verdict, and no one exhibited less feeling than the prisoner. Few were disappointed at the verdict after listening to the evidence, although the prevailing impression, especially among the officers of Sing Sing Prison, is that BURNS committed the murder. The prisoner was taken back to Sing Sing to-day to serve out the remainder of his term for a burglary committed in New-York City.

The Telescope and Its Revelations—Lecture by Prof. Alexander.

Last evening the second of the series of lectures, under the auspices of the American Institute, was delivered at Steinway Hall, by Prof. ALEXANDER, of Princeton College, New Jersey, before a large audience. The subject of the lecture was "The Telescope and Its Revelations."

The lecturer commenced by quoting BUNYAN'S well-known expression that "the senses are the gates of the soul." The most important of these gates was, he said, Eye gate. Yet occasionally, wonderfully and beautifully as the eye is constructed, it needs assistance. Aids to the eye were known in the times of the Pharaohs. A well shaped lens was found by Mr. LAYARD among the ruins of Nineveh. NERO, the tyrant, used a convex lens, being short-sighted, with which to view the combats of the gladiators. Spectacles were, it is believed, known to ROGER BACON, and lenses were certainly known to BAPTISTA PORTA, who died at the end of the sixteenth century. At the commencement of the seventeenth century telescopes were manufactured in Holland. GALILEO's first telescope magnified but three times. Afterward he constructed one resembling our modern opera glass which magnified about thirty times, and with this he made some of his most important discoveries. The lecturer then explained by diagrams the manner in which rays of light are deflected in passing through a convex lens, and how much lenses magnify by allowing us to view objects under a larger visual angle. The lecturer quoted extensively from his own text-book on the discovery of the telescope, and gave it as his opinion that we have among us one of the best opticians in the world, Mr. ALBERGER. He then referred to the discoveries made by the telescope, to Saturn's rings, the mountains of the moon and the spots on the sun. Had it not been for the telescope we never could have known anything of these great luminaries. To reach the moon would require ten months of travel at the rate of thirty miles per hour, and to reach the sun it would take us 300 years.

The lecturer then exhibited several fine photographs of the moon, and some of the fixed stars. One science, he said, is constantly coming to the aid of another in discovering the secrets that nature endeavors to withhold from us. Photography had already proved of great use to the astronomer, and was probably destined to be of still greater use. The lecturer concluded by describing his own sensations on making some astronomical discoveries a few years ago.

The First Snow-Fall of the Season.

The snow-storm which has been threatening us from all sides for several days, took us in its cold embrace last night about 11 o'clock, and at once began its work of covering up the unclean things of the streets, as industriously and determinedly as if it had just received instructions from the Street Contractor, and was to get double pay for night work. This is the first snow-fall with us this Winter, and we have reason to be grateful that it stopped so long on the way coming. Last year we were plodding through snow-broth and snivering with damp feet almost a month earlier. If we are to credit the meteorologists the Winter now set in will be a mild one. Amen.

Dolls.

If there are any charitable babies in this big City, who have got discarded dolls—no matter for what offence they may have lost the favor of their mistresses—they are requested to send them to the Five Points House of Industry, where they will be warmly received by the doll-less babies of that establishment. No objections will be made to pay the expressage on these dolls, if, being refractory, they have to be sent in this way, nor on parcels of house furniture, cooking utensils, jack-in-the-boxes, musical instruments, skipping-ropes, baby clothing, or anything of this nature which may be sent to this region of motherless, moneyless bairns.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ABYSSINIA AND THE ABYSSINIANS.—At the Travelers' Club, last evening, Mr. WHIPPLE HALL gave an entertaining and lengthy account of Abyssinia—its geographical situation, its products, its climate, its inhabitants and their social life, and the future prospects of the country. He mentioned in facetious terms the object of his visit to Abyssinia, and the semi-official relations which he held for a short time with the native Government, and then proceeded to speak of the natural wealth of the land. It is highly productive, and is capable of being developed to a great extent. The people are only nominally Christians, but the sacerdotal power is very prominent and influential. A ludicrous custom among both sexes is their adornment of their hair. Coiffures containing the most grease or butter are evidence of the highest rank. All classes are exceedingly superstitious, and the cry of an ill-omened bird is sufficient to put an army on the march to rout. In battle a commander cannot suffer defeat without losing his entire forces, for those that remain alive join the ranks of their adversaries. The lecturer considered that the recent British invasion into Abyssinia would be attended with beneficial results, in preparing the way for emigration and establishing a profitable commercial trade.

LECTURE BY MME. AUDOTARD.—Mme. OLYMPE AUDOUARD held one of her so-called conferences last evening, in the rooms of the Cercle de l'Harmonie, No. 88 Clinton-place. The "conference" was simply a lecture, and the subject the "Rights of Woman." Mme. AUDOUARD detailed instances of monstrous injustice done to married women by French laws, which give to husbands supreme control over their property, and enlarged with pungent wit upon the superiority everywhere assumed over her sex by man. She urged the ballot for woman, and full social equality as well as political equality. The lady is a most picturesque lecturer. She possesses a face of remarkable beauty and vivacity, is exceedingly elegant in costume, and, by the arrangement of her hair last evening, carried her audience back to the period of LOUIS QUATORZE. She could easily be imagined as having stepped from a picture of one of the Court beauties of that day. If she acquired the language of this country, and could lecture to American audiences, her success would be great. Her ideas are original, and delivered in most piquant style. To this her French accent would give a marked and amusing effect.

THE WILD TRIBES OF THE DESERT.—A lecture was delivered last evening by Rev. ABBOT E. KITTREDGE, at the Hall No. 63 Second-street, upon "The Wild Tribes of the Desert." The wild tribes alluded to were Arabs, and the discourse chiefly rested upon the experiences of the lecturer during his travels in Egypt. He spoke of camels and their structure, the quaimish sensations induced upon first riding them, and the care required to avoid falling over their heads as they suddenly kneel. He enlarged upon the scenery adjoining the Red Sea, the mirage of the desert, the heat, the sand, the flies and the reported danger from Arab attacks. He spoke of the railway cars he traveled in from Alexandria to Cairo, upon the doors of which he read "Worcester, Mass.," and said that rail-tracks are now laid upon a portion of the path traveled by the Israelites on their departure from Egypt.

A CHILD KILLED.—At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, CATHARINE WEITHMAN, 6 years of age, was run over by a truck driven by JOHN MOTT, who resides at No. 60 Ridge-street. The child was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where she died of her injuries in a few minutes. MOTT was arrested and locked up in the Seventh Precinct Station-house, and will be held to await the action of the Coroner.

INJURED BY A SAW.—Last evening, JOHN GRISSEL, who resides at No. 215 Avenue B, and is employed as a silver-plater at No. 19 Beekman-street, had his arm caught in a circular saw while at work, and was severely injured. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

THE FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The "La Philantrophie," a Society of French residents for mutual aid, of which JOSEPH STRAUSS is President, held its first general meeting last evening at its rooms, No. 636 Broadway. The constitution and by-laws previously adopted were ratified and ordered to be printed. A large number of new members joined the Society, which is rapidly increasing in its capacity for usefulness.

STREET AFFRAY.—At 5:30 o'clock last evening, JOHN LAHAN, residing at the corner of Thirtieth-street and First-avenue, was knocked down in East Thirty-first-street by JAMES BERRIGAN and badly cut about the head. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

INFANT SUFFOCATED.—Last evening an infant was suffocated at No. 120 Broome-street, by its mother, while she was intoxicated. The Coroner was notified.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 4.

Sperm Oil, £96 ₱ ton. Whale Oil, £35 10s. ₱ ton. Calcutta Linseed, 58s. 6d. Sugar, 50s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard.

ANTWERP, Friday, Dec. 4.

Petroleum, 83¼f. bid, and 85f. asked for Standard White.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Dec. 4—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market is quiet. The stock of Cotton at sea bound to this port is estimated at 154,000 bales, of which 78,000 are from the United States.

PROVISIONS—Lard flat. Pork dull.

NAVAL STORES—The market is quiet.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 4.

Turpentine firmer, but not quotably higher.

HAVRE, Friday, Dec. 4.

COTTON—The market is unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Dec. 4—2:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market is quiet.

TRADE REPORT—The market for Yarns and fabrics at Manchester is heavy.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat is dull; No. 2 Red Western, 9s. 4d. ₱ cental. Corn dull. Peas, 46s. ₱ 504 lbs.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 4—5 P. M.

Consols close at 92¾ for money, and 92¾ for the account.

United States Five-twenty Bonds 74¾.

Railway Shares closed easier at the following quotations:

Erie	26¼
Illinois Centrals	96¾
Atlantic and Great Western	38

FRANKFORT, Friday, Dec. 4.

United States Five-twenty Bonds are unchanged at 79½@79¾ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Dec. 4—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market is tending down, and prices have declined fully ⅛d. ₱ lb. The following are the closing prices:

Middling Uplands, on the spot	11¼d.
Middling Uplands, to arrive	10¾d.@10¾d.
Middling Orleans	11¾d.

The sales of the day have footed up 10,000 bales.

PROVISIONS—Cheese quiet. Bacon quiet and steady. PRODUCE—Turpentine dull.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 4—5 P. M.

Whale Oil, £38 ₱ ton; Calcutta Linseed, 58s.@58s. 6d. Sugar quiet and steady, both on the spot and to arrive.

ANTWERP, Friday, Dec. 4.

Petroleum quiet at 83f. for Standard White.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 4.

Bourse firm; Rentes 70f. 80c.

HAVRE, Friday, Dec. 4.

Cotton market closed with a declining tendency for both Tree Ordinaire and Low Middlings; the latter to arrive are quoted at 122f.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Dec. 4.

COTTON—The net receipts of the week were 39,080 bales; receipts, coastwise, 1,137 bales; total, 40,217 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 15,191 bales; to other foreign ports, 11,855 bales; coastwise, 3,412 bales; stock on hand, 106,435 bales. Cotton stiffer during the day, but closed unchanged. Middlings, 27¾c.@28c.; sales 9,150 bales; receipts to-day, 6,106 bales; exports, 2,291 bales; sales of the week, 35,900 bales. Gold, 35¾. Sterling Exchange—Commercial, 143¾@146¾; Bank, 146¾@147; New-York Sight, ¾@¾ ₱ cent. discount. SUGAR dull and drooping; Common and Prime, 11¾c.; Clarified, 12c.@12¾c. MOLASSES in fair demand and lower; Common, 65c.; Prime, 68c.@69c.; Choice, 62½c. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $6 75; Double Extra, $7 50@$7; Treble Extra, $7 50@$8 50. CORN—Supply light, in good demand and higher at 80c.@82½c. OATS firm at 62½c. BRAN dull and lower at $1 15@$1 20. HAY dull and lower at $20@$21. MESS PORK in fair demand at $24 75@$25. BACON dull: Shoulders, 12c.; Clear Rib, 15¾c.; Clear Sides, 18½c. LARD dull; Tierce, 16c.; Keg, 17c. WHISKY unchanged. COFFEE—Fair Rio, 14c.@14½c.

CHICAGO, Friday, Dec. 4.

Exchange on New-York in good demand at par, buying, and 1-10 ₱ cent. premium, selling. FLOUR quiet and unchanged; Spring Extras, $5@$7. WHEAT active at $1 23@$1 27 for No. 1, and $1 15¾ for No. 2. CORN quiet at 75c. for Old No. 1, and 76c.@77c. for No. 2; New, nominal. OATS quiet at 47c. for No. 2; Kiln-dried, 46c.@47c.; Rejected do., 45c. @46c. RYE quiet at 67c. BARLEY quiet at $1 11¾ for No. 1, and $1 11¾ for No. 2. HIGHWINES easier at 94c.@94½c. PROVISIONS firmer; sales of 4,800 bbls. Mess Pork at $21 50@$22, cash; January, February and March. LARD steady at 14c.@14¾c. GREEN HAMS, 11¾c. SHORT-RIB MIDDLES, 12c., boxed. GREEN SHOULDERS, 8c. DRESSED HOGS more active at $6 75@$7 25. BEEF CATTLE nominally unchanged. LIVE HOGS dull at $7 10@$8 for Fair to Choice. RECEIPTS to-day—16,000 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat, 6,500 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 2,800 bushels Rye, 2,400 bushels Barley, 2,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—10,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 4,200 bushels Oats, 3,500 bushels Rye, 4,200 bushels Barley, 4,600 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Dec. 4.

FLOUR quiet; Family, $7 40@$8. WHEAT steady at $1 78 for No. 1 Winter. CORN firm at 63c.@64c. OATS in demand at 62c.@63c. RYE steady at $1 30. BARLEY quiet; sales on time at $1 20@$1 25 for the best Canadian and $1 30@$1 35 for Fall. COTTON dull and unchanged. TOBACCO quiet and nominally unchanged; the receipts were light; sales 55 hhds. WHISKY, $1, tax paid. Dressed Hogs active and buoyant at $6 25@$6 75; receipts, 5,000 head. MESS PORK—Speculative sales at $23, and for January at this rate. BULK MEATS quiet but firm at 9c.@9¾c. for Shoulders, 12¾c.@12¾c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 13¼c. for Clear Sides. LARD firm; Prime Steam, 13¾c.@14c.; Kettle, 14¾c.@14¾c. GREEN MEATS held nominally at 9¾c.@10¾c. for Shoulders, Sides and Hams; but little was done. Gold, 135. Exchange dull.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Dec. 4.

TOBACCO heavy. COTTON heavy; Middlings, 22½c. FLOUR—Superfine, $5@$6; Extra, $6 25@$6 50; Double Extra, $7@$7 50; Treble Extra to Fancy, $8@$11. WHEAT—Prime to strictly Prime Fall, $1 40@$1 47½; Choice to Fancy, $1 65@$1 95. CORN heavy at 68c.@69c. OATS dull at 54c.@56c. BARLEY firm at $2 10@$2 20 for Choice and Fancy Minnesota. RYE steady at $1 10. PORK firmer at $22 50@$23. Dry-salted MEATS—Shoulders, 9c.@9¼c.; Clear sides held at 12c.@12¾c.; New Sugar-cured Hams, 16¾c. LARD firmer at 14c. for Choice Steam and Kettle. WHISKY unchanged. Live Hogs dull at $7 12½@$7 62½. CATTLE—Good to Choice, $4 50@$6. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,200 bbls.; Wheat 19,000 bushels; Corn, 14,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels; Barley, 7,500 bushels; Rye, 700 bushels; Hogs, 9,000 head.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Dec. 4.

COTTON declined ¼c.; Middling, 24¼c.@25¼c. FLOUR inactive; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $7 50@$8 50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $9@$10 50; Fancy, $11@$13; extras, $6@$6 75. WHEAT sells slowly; Red, $1 90@$2 10; Amber, $2 13@$2 15; White, $2 20@$2 42. RYE declined 5c. and sold at $1 55. CORN in small supply; Old Yellow, $1 25; New, $1@$1 10. OATS steady at 67c.@72c. for Western. PETROLEUM quiet; sales 4,000 bbls. Crude in bulk at 16c.; 2,000 bbls. Refined at 29c.@29½c. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY sells slowly at $1 03@$1 06½.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Friday, Dec. 4.

FLOUR in good demand and the market unchanged; sales 2,200 bbls., at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $9 25 for Amber Winter; $10 25 for White; $11 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and nominally unchanged at $1 65 for No. 1 Milwaukee Club; $2 15@$2 20 for White Canada. CORN quiet; small sales at $1 05 for No. 1, and $1 for No. 2. Other Grains nominal. CORN MEAL, $2 40 ₱ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $24; Shipstuffs, $28; Middlings, $37. ₱ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—On flour to Boston, 80c.; to New-York, 70c.; to Albany, 55c. LAKE IMPORTS—37,600 bushels Wheat.

BUFFALO, Friday, Dec. 4.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 2,000 bushels, Corn, 20,000 bushels. FLOUR steady; sales 300 bbls. City Ground Spring at $7@$7 50. WHEAT quiet; sales 4 cars Choice White Canada at $2 15 delivered; 4 cars Amber Western at $1 75 delivered; 1,300 bushels Amber Western at $1 75; 1,700 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 40. CORN quiet; small lots selling at $1 04 for Old, and 88c for New Western. OATS dull at 65c. for car lots of Western. Other articles unchanged. HIGHWINES, nominal at $1 04; market very dull.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Dec. 4.

TOBACCO—Sales 39 hhds. New Lugs are dropping; the old crop is firm. COTTON, 22½c. HOGS, $7 12½@$8, gross. Plantation MOLASSES, 60c.@65c. New-Orleans SUGAR, 12½c.@13¾c. Superfine FLOUR, $5@$6. CORN, 50c.@55c. OATS, 55c.@58c. WHEAT, $1 60@$1 72. RYE, $1 35. MESS PORK, $23. LARD, 14¾c.@15c. BACON—New Clear Rib Sides, 13c.; Clear Sides, 13¾c. Green Hams, 13¾c.; Shoulders, 8c.; Sides, 11c. Raw WHISKY, free, nominal.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Friday, Dec. 4.

COTTON—Weekly net receipts: Uplands, 13,888 bales; Sea Islands, 268 bales; Coastwise—Uplands, 16 bales; Sea Islands, 264 bales; total—Uplands, 13,904 bales; Sea Islands, 510 bales. Exports to England—Uplands, 9,183 bales; Sea Islands, 31 bales. To other Foreign Ports—Uplands, 2,691 bales; Sea Islands, none. Stock on hand and on shipboard, not cleared—Uplands, 24,730 bales; Sea Islands, 2,681 bales. Price—Middlings, 23¾c. Sales of the week, 6,090 bales.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Friday, Dec. 4.

COTTON quiet and nominally 22½c.@23c.; receipts, 2,015 bales; exports, 951 bales; receipts of the week, 10,936 bales; exports, 12,835 bales; stock, 8,416 bales. FLOUR dull and unchanged. CORN, 70c.@72c. OATS, 63c.@65c. PORK, $23 50@$24. LARD, 14¾c. BACON steady; Shoulders—None in the market; Clear Sides, 18¾c.; Bulk Shoulders, 10c.@10½c.; Clear Sides, 14c.@14½c.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, Dec. 4.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT quiet at $1 23 for No. 1, and $1 13 for No. 2. OATS steady at 47½c. for No. 2. CORN quiet at 80c. for Old, delivered. RYE steady at $1 08 for No. 1. BARLEY dull and nominal. PROVISIONS unchanged. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 19,000 bushels; Corn, 14,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels; Barley, 7,500 bushels; Rye, 700 bushels; Hogs, 9,000 head.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Dec. 4.

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GALVESTON, Texas, Friday, Dec. 4.

COTTON—Receipts, 5,274 bales; exports—to Bremen, 1,340 bales; to New-York, 2,537 bales; to Boston, 1,050 bales; to New-Orleans, 31 bales; stock on hand, 17,018 bales. Market unsettled; Good to Ordinary, 16¾c.; sales 2,632 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Friday, Dec. 4.

COTTON—The total receipts for the week have been 1,244 bales: no foreign exports; exports coastwise, 783 bales; stock about 350 bales. The market is quiet, with a decline; Middlings, 22½c. Reported sales of the week, 125 bales.

TOLEDO, Friday, Dec. 4.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT—Sales of No. 1 White Michigan at $2 04; Amber at $1 77@$1 80; No. 2 Red at $1 75. CORN declined 3c.; sales of No. 1 at 80c.; New at 72c. OATS steady at 55c. for No. 1 Michigan. RYE quiet at $1 36 for No. 1 Michigan, $1 27; No. 2, $1 25. Dressed HOGS, 6¾c.@7¼c.

NORFOLK, Va., Friday, Dec. 4.

COTTON—Net receipts for the week, 1,197 bales; stock on hand, in store and on shipboard not cleared, 778 bales. Market dull; Low Middlings, 22½c. @23c.; total sales of the week, 586 bales.

MOBILE, Friday, Dec. 4.

COTTON quiet but firm; sales, 1,500 bales Middlings at 23¾c.; receipts, 1,796 bales; sales of the week, 6,630 bales; receipts, 6,628 bales; exports, foreign, none; coastwise, 2,079 bales; stock, 34,370 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Dec. 4.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 100; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25; Reading Railroad, 49; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56. Gold, 135¾.

[Advertisement.]

M. J. PAILLARD & Co.,

No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs, offer for the Holidays the LARGEST and finest stock of

MUSICAL BOXES

ever collected in this City. They have been carefully selected, and cannot fail to please the most exacting.

PRICES ARE WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL. Popular, Operatic and Sacred tunes arranged in a variety of ways.

THE TOY MUSICAL BOX is a very desirable plaything for children.

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JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is both a palliative and curative in all Lung Complaints, Bronchitis, &c. It is a standard remedy for all Coughs and Colds, and needs only a trial to prove its worth. Sold everywhere.

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CURTAINS, LAMBREKINS, &c., FURNITURE.

NEWEST FRENCH STYLES. IMPORTED AND MANUFACTURED BY OURSELVES.

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HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, LACE CURTAINS.

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HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

PARLOR, WORK AND FLOWER STANDS, EASY AND FANCY CHAIRS.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO. No. 661 Broadway.

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E. Holmes, No. 201 Broadway: DEAR SIR: The Burglar Alarm Telegraph I got from you has worked to my entire satisfaction. The feeling of security I have in knowing that a robber will kindly telegraph me of his presence before stealing, I would not forego for $1,000 a year. What the insurance against being robbed is worth besides, I will not estimate.

Very truly yours. M. B. COWPERTHWAIT,
No. 93 Beaver-st.

[Advertisement.]

A SUPERB VARIETY.—KNOX makes a magnificent display of fancy furs this season, and those who want a becoming set can obtain it at a reasonable charge at his establishment, the universally popular hat store, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Rhein	Nov. 21.... Bremen	New-York

FOR EUROPE.

City of Boston	Dec. 5... New-York	Liverpool.
Denmark	Dec. 5... New-York	Liverpool.
Iowa	Dec. 5... New-York	Glasgow.

FOR HAVANA.

Rapidan	Dec. 5... New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Rapidan*, close at the General Post Office at 2 P. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of Boston*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters, on Pier No. 45 North River, to 1:30 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R.	9:15 P. M.
Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	4 P. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	4 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship James Adger, from Charleston—Mr. Travis, M. Murphy, J. Nanmenegan, R. S. McKay, H. Bird, W. H. Inman, C. V. S. Wilson and wife.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 09 | Sun sets..... 4 32 | Moon rises...10 51
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..11 52 | Gov. Island..12 41 | Hell Gate .. 2 03

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Dec. 4.

Arrived.

Steamship Bienville, Baker, New